

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Published by the Students.

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EDITORIAL

In common with our predecessors, and we suppose it will ever be thus, the present Editorial Board of the Magazine feel that they are entering upon new and untried fields. We realize that upon us falls the task of upholding a standard of no mean rank, and at the same time of putting forth every effort

to surpass previous accomplishments. Not that our predecessors have failed to do so—far from it, but it is a relentless law that says we must either progress or we must regress. There is no standing still. But we take courage in the fact that the success of our Magazine does not depend entirely upon the Editorial

and Business Boards, but also upon the rank and file of the students. For after all the Magazine has failed in its purpose if it does not provide a medium for the expression of student literary and artistic talent. We have this year numbers and talent which have never been surpassed in the history of the College. The Editors call upon you, fellow students, to contribute of your best to the end that by the quality of our Magazine we may prove our mettle, and leave behind a record for accomplishment which will create a new standard for succeeding years to surpass.

* * *

There are evidences of an awakening in agricultural matters in Quebec. Too long has this, the oldest and possibly, when everything is considered, one of the richest provinces, been the laughing stock of our more up to date neighbours. We do not intend to discuss the causes of this unprogressiveness further than to say that Quebec has paid a tribute to the upbuilding of the great Western Provinces. Her shrewdest and most far-seeing farmers have seen opportunities in the development of the west which undeniably were not to be had here. But that day is fast passing away. The tide has already turned. The young men are beginning to appreciate the advantages of their Eastern homes, and the ravages of Western fever on our rural population are declining.

New interest is being aroused in the possibilities of the farm lands of this province. A progressive government, one or two thriving agricultural colleges and a few score leaders in the farming community are the prime factors in this movement to re-establish faith in the farming sections of the province. In his article in this number of the Magazine, the Minister of Agriculture tells of the means which the provincial government is employing to further the interests of

the farmers. Reference is made to the Dominion subsidy which is granted to each of the provinces to be expended for agriculture. As an evidence that the local government recognizes the work being done by Macdonald College, a part of this money is granted to Quebec students taking the course in agriculture, while a further sum is granted to the College for extension work.

The nature of the work being done by Macdonald College in the interests of rural life in this province is too well known to need mention here. Already the cause of rural education has received an impetus through the efforts of teachers trained to interest children in nature study and thus, later, to an appreciation of the country life, while graduates in Household Science and Agriculture are, here and there, using to advantage the knowledge gained here from their respective courses.

And lastly, who can measure the staying influence of the example of the few leaders in each community who, by intelligent methods and confidence in their country, have become successful farmers? The first to adopt new and approved methods, the first to take advantage of every opportunity for the betterment of their ways of living, the first to appreciate the work of the Agricultural College, these men have done much to promote the new interest which is being taken in agriculture in Quebec.

* * *

Foremost among the College activities during the first part of the winter term are the Short Courses in Live Stock and Cereal Husbandry and in Poultry and Horticulture. As is noted elsewhere in this number, a new departure is the holding of two day courses in the former subjects at a number of local centres in the province instead of at the College as was formerly done. Enthusiastic accounts of the success of the new plan are

given. It is estimated that six hundred farmers are reached whereas otherwise only fifty or sixty would have taken the course at the College. If this course is pursued another year it may be expected that still larger numbers will take advantage of it since the nature of the work and its practical value will be better understood.

From the standpoint of the Agricultural student the original system was probably the better one. At the Short Course lectures, which the regular students were permitted to attend, questions were brought up and discussed which might not be touched upon in the ordinary course. Students were thus brought into close touch with the problems which confront the practical farmer. When one considers the large number of students at this College who know comparatively little about farm life, the value of these discussions and of coming into contact with men who are engaged in farming, will be the more fully appreciated.

But as a body of men interested in agricultural progress we are glad to note the beginning of another phase of extension work by the College, and although, as it perhaps does, in the case of the Short Course, deprive us of something, we believe that the greatest good is done under the new system.

* * *

The attention of the students in Agriculture is particularly directed to Mrs. James' article on the "Agricultural Library and How to Use It." A careful reading of this article should clear up several things about which most of us heretofore have had a somewhat hazy idea. It is a question whether we make as much use of the Library as we should. We should remember that we have at our disposal now a collection of books such as the majority will probably not find available in their later experience. Read Mrs. James' article, and by understanding the sources of the publications and the way they are classified you should be able to make more intelligent use of the Library.

* * *

We regret that illness has necessitated the resignation of Mr. F. L. Drayton from the Magazine Staff. Mr. Drayton was named Associate Editor before Christmas, and his intimate acquaintance with the Magazine work would have made him particularly well fitted for the position.

Although pressed by work in connection with other College organizations, Mr. H. J. M. Fiske, who served with marked success as Social Editor in the fall of 1911, has come to our assistance. This willingness to work on the part of Mr. Fiske is much appreciated by his fellow students.

The Retiring Board.



NO one at present at College knows more about the development of the COLLEGE MAGAZINE from the issue of its first copy than the popular ex-editor, Mr. J. S. Dash. Ever since entering college Mr. Dash has been an active member of the Editorial

The new members of the Board must feel that they have to uphold a high standard. Not only through the work of such men as Mr. Dash has this publication obtained considerable prestige for its literary quality, but also it is passed on in a good financial condition. Considering the many difficulties sur-



MR. J. S. DASH.

Board, first as the first year representative, then as Assistant Business Manager, later as Business Manager and lastly as Editor-in-Chief for 1912. Now, after this long period of successful effort for the advancement of this organization, he is retiring.

rounding the undertaking of any new venture of this kind, the rapid advancement made is evidence of the executive ability of our predecessors on the Board.

If there is anything in that hackneyed expression "the right man in the right place," then it may be truly said that

such was the Advertising Manager, Mr. G. E. O'Brien. Coming to us from the Maritime Provinces, Mr. O'Brien has done exceptional work in the way of increasing the revenue from advertisements. The publication of the Magazine is made possible only by the money

for the post of Business Manager. His efforts to increase the circulation of the Magazine have not been without effect, and Mr. Gorham is accorded a good share of the credit of having strengthened the financial understanding of the Magazine.



MR. G. E. O'BRIEN.

obtained from this source. To manage so successfully this Department requires a man with keen business ability.

Being the possessor of a good business education and of some experience, Mr. A. C. Gorham was particularly qualified

In Mr. E. M. DuPorte, Associate Editor, Mr. Dash has had a capable assistant. A clever student, possessed of good judgment, his counsels have been a valuable asset to the rest of his associates.

Quebec Agriculture.

By HON. J. E. CARON, Minister of Agriculture.

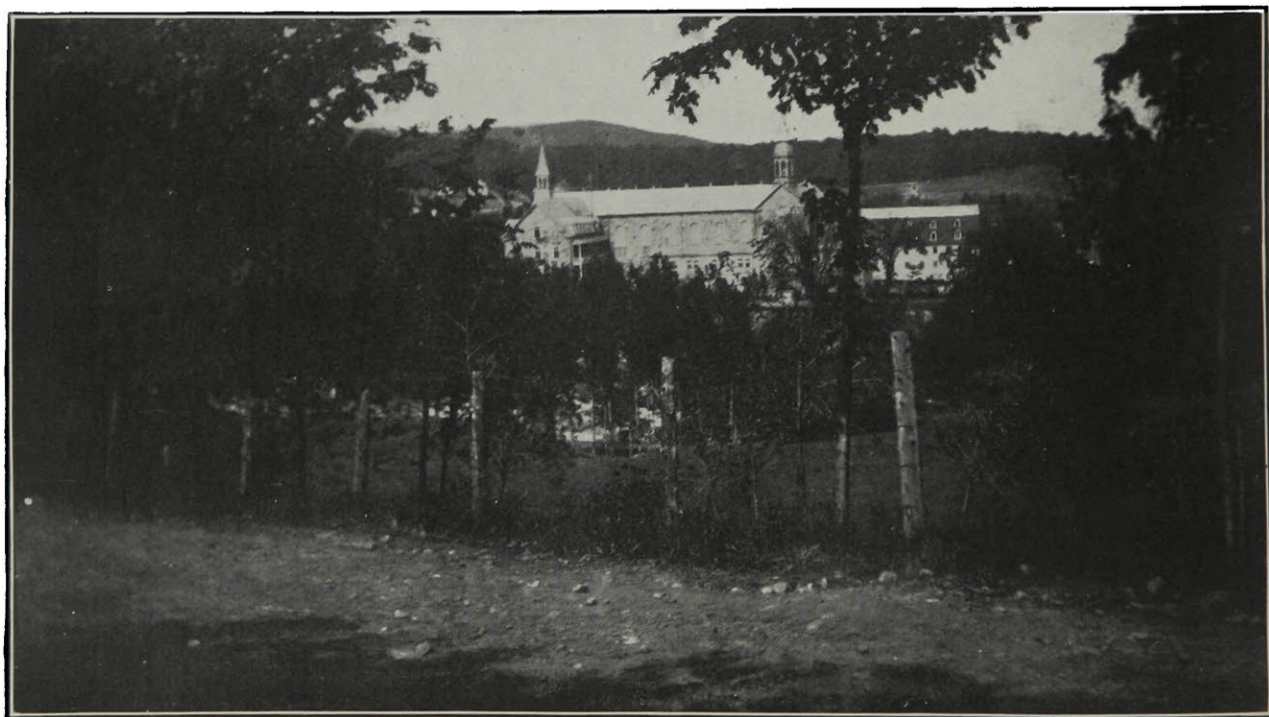


ALTHOUGH we have not yet obtained all the figures in connection with the latest statistics (1912), we state from the 1911 figures, that the value of the most commonly cultivated crops reached, for the Province of Quebec, the sum of \$103,187,000.00. If to these figures we add the value of the fruit and vegetables, the sales of cattle, the value of animals slaughtered on the farm, that of the dairy products, of

\$58,396,000.00, which represents in money more than half the value of all the commonly grown crops.

PASTURE.

Our pastures form, by their extent and economic rôle, the basis of our animal and dairy industry, and their productive value may be realized from the products derived from them, amounting to a total of 30 million dollars annually.



The Trappist Monastery at Oka.

eggs, honey, maple sugar, etc.,—probably around \$50,000,000, we have a total annual production worth, at least, 150 million dollars.

The four most commonly grown crops in the Province of Quebec are, in order of importance, hay, pastures, oats and potatoes.

GRASS AND CLOVER HAY.

In 1911, the Province of Quebec produced 5,742,000 tons of hay worth

OATS.

While our province produces but little barley (2,413,000 bushels) and still less wheat (1,260,000 bushels), it yields each year a large crop of oats,—about 37,512,000 bushels in 1911, with a value of \$19,763,000.00.

POTATOES.

An annual crop of 17 to 20 million bushels. In 1911 it amounted to only

17,435,000 bushels, but had a value of \$11,681,000.00.

LIVE STOCK.

In 1911 there were in the Province: 368,419 horses, 856,000 dairy cows, 600,000 other horned cattle, 549,000 sheep and 651,000 hogs.

FORAGE CROPS.

The abundance of snow which in winter protects our meadows and pastures, and at the same time furnishes a not negligible quantity of fertilizing elements; natural irrigation of the whole country by its networks of rivers and brooks; regular and abundant rains; the refreshing rôle of the forests which are yet numerous—these are the principal elements which characterize our climate and make it eminently favorable for the production of forage crops. It is the forage crops which constitute the agricultural richness of our province, by means of making prosperous our dairy and animal industries, and it is by the improving of the culture of forage crops that we will be able to double and even triple the revenue of our farms.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Our chief agricultural industry progresses in a steady manner and becomes more important annually. The census for 1910 gives the production of the dairy industry in the Province of Quebec as follows:—

Butter.... 37,346,107 lbs.
Cheese 67,741,802 lbs.

The total number of factories for the manufacture of dairy products in the Province, registered with the Minister of Agriculture at Quebec in 1912, was 2,064 and comprises 526 creameries, 939 cheese factories and 599 combined butter and cheese factories.

The large Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe produces skilful butter and

cheese makers, and the law compelling makers to obtain their diplomas there is giving good results.

The number of official inspectors has been increased, and it is the intention to place all the butter and cheese factory inspectors under direct control of the government in order to render their work more independent of the makers.

To remedy the fault of poorly refined cheese, we intend to further the installation of good curing rooms necessary for the production of good cheese. We are working also to remedy the "little factory nuisance" and to encourage the maintenance of good large factories, well equipped and well conducted,—the only kind capable of safeguarding the vital interests of our dairy industry.

But the greatest progress made by the dairy industry is due to the foundation of the Cheesemakers Co-operative Society of Quebec, whose purpose is not, as has been claimed, to wage war on the dealers, but to better the quality of dairy products and to obtain from them, after a rational grading, returns according to quality.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

It is a satisfaction to see our policy of co-operation received so readily by the farming class.

In the first place we should mention the splendid results obtained since the foundation of the Cheese-makers Co-operative Society. In less than five months there was an increase of 33 per cent in the quality of the cheese; the number of makers who are joining increases continually, and the income was, in 1912, nearly one and a half million dollars. That means an increase of the quantity of first class products, increased prices paid the producers, and as a result an increase in the wealth of the farmers.

As a second example of a prosperous co-operative society, we cite the Society of the Tobacco Growers of the Valley of the Yamaska which, established on the instigation of the provincial government, is equipped in a high class manner not only for the preparation of the tobacco, but also in its commercial organization and internal administration. It is already giving good

markets. The society also took charge of the grading and packing of the fruit in order to market it in better form.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE RAISING OF FORAGE CROPS, CLOVER AND INDIAN CORN.

For two years the Government has encouraged the growing of clover by the means of demonstration fields (18 fields in 1912), and the production of



A Farm Scene.

results and promises still better. Their tobacco is sold at from twenty-five to forty cents a pound, which is more than double the price obtained before the establishment of the society.

Lately at the suggestion of the Government, a co-operative society has been formed at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière for the sale of fruit. Thanks to the canning of the surplus crop of plums, by the society, a large quantity which would otherwise have been lost has been easily sold on the Montreal

clover seed by the purchase of two clover hullers which are loaned out to farmers; besides, several groups of farmers have profited by the assistance offered by the Government for the purchase of other clover hullers. The farmers are thus enabled to harvest in our own province, good well acclimatized clover seed.

The encouraging of the growing of silage has had equally good effect; more than two hundred silos were built in the province in 1912.

POULTRY KEEPING.

In collaboration with the Farmers' Experimental Union, we have been able to give a big impetus to the poultry industry, and a score of poultry keeping stations have been established in different parts of the country.

ROADS.

The department of roads has continued with success its policy of good roads, and I am happy to state that the rural population has already profited by the large subsidies and the facilities which have been offered to this end.

SALES OF HIGH CLASS STOCK.

The introduction of Belgian draft horses has already given excellent results in affording the farmers the opportunity of intelligent breeding.

Again this autumn, with the assistance of the Breeders Society of the Province of Quebec, there was offered for sale to the clubs, to agricultural societies and to farmers in general about three hundred pure bred cattle, sheep and swine.

To develop the sheep industry, which it is necessary to protect and restore, there has just been passed by the legislature a law providing for the creating of an indemnity (by means of a dog tax) destined for proprietors or owners who have suffered damage through the ravages of dogs.

Our soil and climate are particularly adapted for the raising of sheep, and among the numerous advantages which this occupation offers should not be forgotten that sheep are the best destroyers of weeds which infest the land, notably of the 'paint brush' so prevalent in the Eastern Townships.

DRAINAGE.

The rainy season of 1912 afforded a new demonstration of the utility and of the necessity of drainage. Drained lands could be prepared and seeded early in the spring, were well drained

in the summer, and produced large crops, while the contrary was the case on undrained lands. A good part of the federal subsidy has been assigned to this important work. The Government pays half the expenses incurred by farmers in the digging of ditches and purchase of tiles on land up to the extent of ten acres.

THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

This official organ of the Department of Agriculture of Quebec contributes much to the spread of agricultural knowledge throughout the country. Its circulation reaches about 100,000 copies monthly, of which 89,500 are French and 8,900 are English.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The agricultural organization of the province includes besides, in all six hundred and sixty-four farmers' clubs; eighty-three agricultural societies; thirty-four co-operative agricultural societies, of which five are in connection with the demonstration orchards; twenty-nine breeders' syndicates; twelve experimental horticultural and fruit stations; several horticultural societies; a large dairy school at St. Hyacinthe, with an official research and analytical laboratory; a flourishing Society of Dairy Industry; three colleges or agricultural institutes; a veterinary school at Montreal; groups of lecturers and agricultural instructors; official inspectors of dairy products factories, inspectors of apiaries; a system of subsidies to twenty household science schools, to the teaching of horticulture in the schools, to the breeding of choice animals, and to the holding of good farms competitions.

In summing up, the agricultural organization presents a remarkable collection of useful institutions possessed of powerful means of action, which only require for their full development the support and co-operation of all.

The Agricultural Library and How to Use It.



I HAVE borrowed the heading and most part of the matter for this article from one which appeared in the *Cornell Countryman* for December, 1912. It is written by Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, Librarian of the College of Agriculture. The principal and most frequently used collections in all agricultural libraries are those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the fifty-nine experiment stations of the

Department of Agriculture are now all distributed by the Superintendent of Documents and application for them should be made to him at the Department of Agriculture, Washington. Separate indexes are issued for the publications of the Experiment Stations and of the Divisions of the Department of Agriculture. They are both filed in one case in the Stack-room of the Library. With regard to the usefulness and value



Entrance to the Grounds of Sir Edward Clouston.

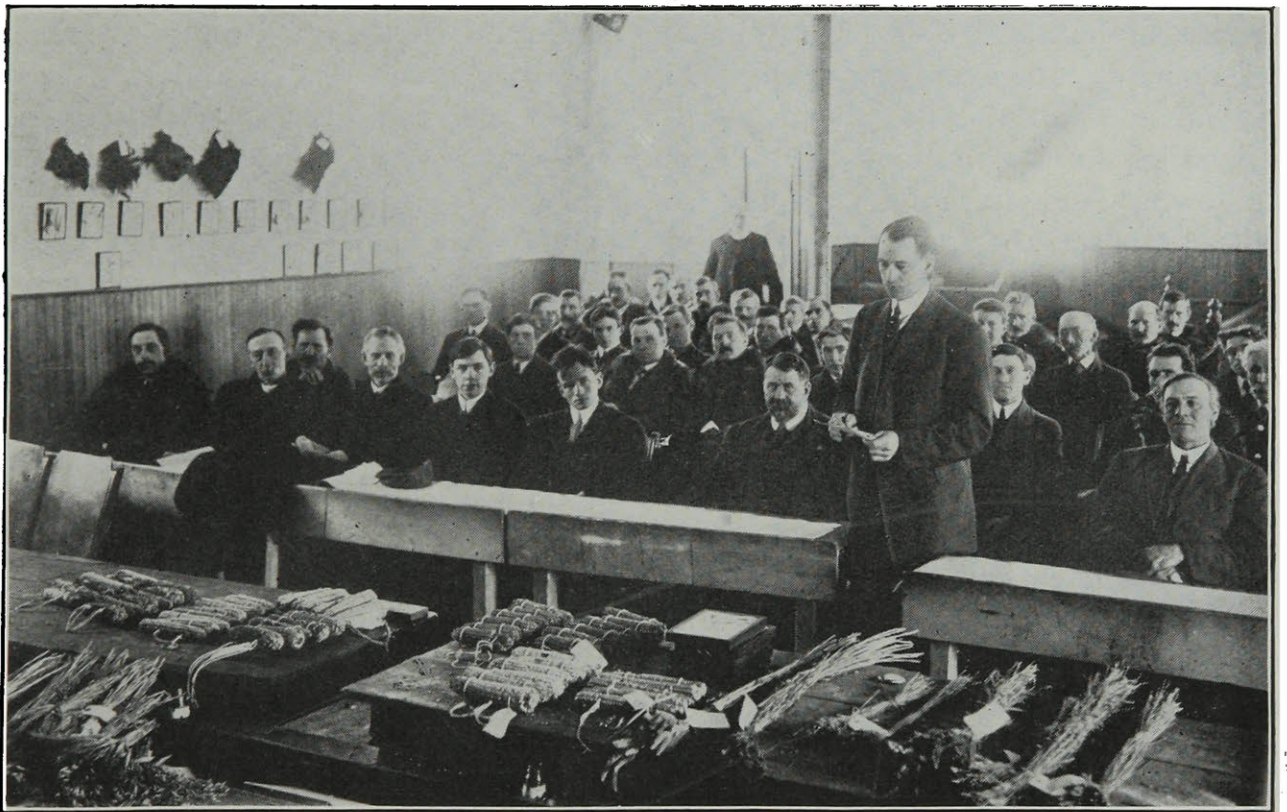
United States and its dependencies. From enquiries which I often receive it seems to me that a good deal of confusion exists as to the source of the many publications. Each experiment station publishes its own reports, bulletins, etc., and application for them should be made to the director of the station concerned. They are supplied free of cost to all residents of the United States and to outsiders, as far as the supply will permit. The publi-

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of these collections, it may be interesting and instructive to hear what Mr. Lamoureux has to say about them, and so I make free to quote his words. "These publications embody the results of all the investigations and experiments carried on by expert investigators and form the basis of what is known as modern scientific agriculture. The agricultural text-books of to-day draw largely upon these publications, and in all agricultural colleges they

provide the greater part of the supplementary reading assigned to students. It is evident that these two collections of publications form an invaluable and indispensable part of an agricultural library. It was estimated at a librarians' conference in 1910 that fully 12,000 of these publications had been issued. In the fiscal year 1910-11, the Department of Agriculture issued 1,953 separate publications and the experiment stations about 500. From this it may be assumed that the total

publication to be described in the card catalogue by number and the bureau or station from which it originated. With Department of Agriculture publications this arrangement brings together those relating to the same general subject (Chemistry, Entomology, Plant Industry, Soils, etc.), but with those published by the experiment stations the association is purely mechanical, a Geneva station volume, for instance, containing all the bulletins issued during the year on a wide variety of subjects.



A Lecture in Cereals at one of the Short Courses.

number of publications up to the end of June, 1912, was not less than 17,000, each publication being a complete discussion of some feature or subject relating to agriculture and its contributory sciences. For library convenience these publications are bound in volumes of medium size and grouped, not by subjects, but according to the bureaus and stations publishing them. The bulletins and circulars are arranged in numerical order which permits each

To catalogue these 17,000 publications, each one being considered a separate work or book, would involve much detail and labor, and to avoid this the Department of Agriculture prepares and prints a subject card index of the experiment station publications, and the Library of Congress prints another for the government publications, the latter being an author index as well. Every library having these publications on its shelves is provided

with these two indexes, and with them it is possible to locate the publications on any specified subject according to bureau or station and number. With these two particulars the librarian can easily locate the volume containing any desired report, bulletin or circular.

Another means of locating publications according to subject is that of using the Experiment Station Record and its admirable indexes. This publication, which now issues from 14 to 16 numbers a year in two volumes, gives an abstract or brief notice of all important agricultural books, pamphlets, and articles. It covers the whole field and includes all the prominent publications of foreign nations as well as our own. And its references are so full and exact that the student need use no other index except to find the call numbers when using the University Library. The student should use this periodical not only in looking up subjects but to keep in touch with the march of events in modern agriculture. Every teacher in agriculture must be familiar with it and the student and scientific farmer should be sufficiently cognizant of its contents to feel that they have not been left behind. By and by every live grange having a library and reading room of its own will be compelled to keep the Experiment Station Record on file and its pages will be as eagerly scanned by the wide awake farmer as the market reports of the daily newspapers.

There is an occasional inquiry for the lists of the publications of the Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations, but this cannot be met by the card indexes in use. The Division of Publications and

Office of Experiment Stations issue monthly lists of them as published, but it involves some labor to trace up in one of these the issues of any one bureau or station. The division of publications, however, publishes occasional lists of available free and priced publications, and also a descriptive title list by bureaus. A bulletin (No. 180) of the Office of Experiment Stations gives all the publications of the State experiment stations down to June 30, 1906, with title, author, and number. A continuation of this list would be of the greatest convenience to librarian and reader, and it is to be hoped that the director of that bureau will soon find an opportunity for compiling it."

We now have nearly 8,000 bound volumes on our shelves, 2,900 of which are entirely devoted to agricultural subjects. About 700 new volumes are added each year, inclusive of bound periodicals, etc. They are catalogued on the card index system in dictionary form, the cards being filed in the case which stands on the right-hand side of the desk facing the stack room. Up to the present, there has only been time to make a complete author index, the subject and title indexes are both incomplete. A complete subject index, however, has been compiled of agricultural works, and a class index for fiction and poetry, including a title index of the former.

The periodical files of the library are well worth consideration. They contain all the leading agricultural papers of Canada, and several from the United States and the British Isles.

SOPHIE JAMES,
Librarian.

Winter Birds.

By W. P. FRASER, M.A., Lecturer in Biology.



THE winter is the best time to begin the study of birds, as most of our birds have gone southward, and it is easy for the beginner to become acquainted with the few that remain to brave the snow and the frost. As the migrants come back in the spring, at first slowly, he will have acquired sufficient skill and keenness of observation to identify these, and later when spring is well under way he will be able to cope with the rush of migrants.

A good bird manual and a pair of opera or field glasses are necessary. A color key is also helpful. Field glasses which will be found quite satisfactory can be obtained from one of the well-known mail order houses for less than three dollars.

Few studies yield more pleasure, not only to the student of nature, but to those whose work is along other lines. The writer spent a summer studying the birds with a friend who was fond of classical studies, and some years later, while reminiscent of that summer, he remarked that his greatest pleasure in life had been the study of Homer, next he derived most pleasure from the time spent in studying the birds.

Burroughs writing of bird study says, "It is a surprise that awaits every student of ornithology, procure one new specimen and you are ticketed for the whole voyage. There is a fascination about it quite overpowering. It fits in so well with other things—with fishing, hunting, farming, walking, camping out—with all that takes one to the fields and woods. One must taste it to understand its fascination. The looker on sees nothing to inspire much en-

thusiasm. . . . It is not mere technical knowledge of the birds but a new interest in the fields and woods, a new moral and intellectual tonic, a new key to the treasure house of nature."

Perhaps the most common and best known winter bird is the black capped chickadee. It needs no introduction; every one knows this brave, cheery little fellow that no winter can daunt, but every one does not know that another species of chickadee is also very common in Eastern Canada, usually associated with the black-cap. This is the Hudsonian chickadee. It wears a dull brown cap instead of the jet black one of its better known relative and the sides of the body are rusty; in other respects they are much alike. It is difficult to distinguish them by their call notes alone though the books say they are quite distinct. Both have the well-known call "*Chick-a-dee-dee*," that of the Hudsonian being perhaps a little harsher in sound. The Hudsonian may not be common in the neighborhood of Ste. Anne, but it is common in most parts of the province.

Another winter resident that may be found associated with the chickadees is the golden crowned kinglet. It is smaller than the chickadee and the centre of the crown is yellow or orange bordered with black. Its call note is unlike the chickadee's, being a fine, high pitched *ti-ti*. Its summer home is in the coniferous forests and then it is seldom observed, but in the winter it frequents the more open places usually in company with the chickadees.

Another winter bird that is not rare in the clumps of woods about the college farm is the brown creeper. It is a

small dull-colored bird hardly distinguishable from the bark of the tree it haunts. Beginning at the base of a tree trunk it climbs steadily upward searching the crevices of the bark for insect eggs with its long, curved bill, and using its sharp stiff tail feathers as a prop. When it has reached the top it drops to the base of the next tree and begins again the same patient climb. Its call is a few squeaking notes which it utters without stopping its search for food. It is said that in its summer home among the firs and spruces it forgets for a time its task and sings to its nesting mate an exquisite, pure, tender song.

Often in the same haunts as the creeper a restless, active, noisy bird may be seen running up and down the trunks and branches of trees. This is the white breasted nut hatch. It assumes all kinds of attitudes in its active search of the crevices in the bark for food. It is a bluish-gray bird with the top of the head shining black, below it is whitish. It can be easily recognized by its erratic movements and the nasal *yank, yank*, which it occasionally utters.

The smallest of the woodpeckers, the downy woodpecker, is rather common in woods and open places. The male has a scarlet band on the nape which is absent in the female.

The hairy woodpecker is also a rather common winter resident. In coloration it closely resembles the downy, but it is much larger, and is a noisy, restless bird conspicuous by its loud calls and flights from tree to tree.

Bluejays may be heard during the winter, but few seem to remain in this neighborhood. The Canada Jay or Whisky Jack is, however, a true Canadian, fond of the frost and snow. It is a rather large bird, slightly larger than the bluejay, with soft, fluffy, grayish

plumage, common in wooded regions and frequenting lumber camps.

A number of birds that come from the north, driven by the scarcity of food, spend the winter and return northward in the spring. The most common of these winter visitants are the snowbird, the pine grosbeaks or winter robins and the redpolls.

The snow bunting usually is found in large flocks. Some winters it is common, others it is rare or absent. It is a ground bird never perching in a tree and may readily be known from the fact that it is the only sparrow-like bird with white predominating in its plumage. When the snow begins to disappear it seeks its summer home in the Arctic regions, donning a whiter and more striking coat and rearing its young in that desolate region.

The redpolls are often seen in large flocks frequenting gardens and fields and feeding on the seeds of plants that project above the snow. They are small grayish-brown birds not as large as the English sparrow. They wear a cap of bright red and in the male the breast is more or less suffused with pink.

The pine grosbeak has a general resemblance to the common robin and is sometimes called the winter robin. The male is slaty grey, more or less washed with rose red on the crown and breast. In the female olive yellow takes the place of the rose red. A few of these birds spent part of last winter in the trees about the campus, feeding on the smaller fruits and berries.

The enthusiastic bird student will find more winter birds than those described, but if he has become acquainted with even the most common of them he will be ready, when "the mellow flute of the blue bird" says spring has come, to greet with pleasure the returning birds.

Hunting the Caribou in Newfoundland.

By C. M. SPENCER, B.S.A.



SINCE I have never hunted deer in any other country than Newfoundland I can hardly say whether its boast of being the best for that sport is true or not. Sufficient it is to say that if anyone goes there to hunt and fails to get his deer there is a fault somewhere. Especially is this so if he plan his hunt to take place somewhere between the end of September and the end of November. The deer are at that time migrating south along trails that they have used for ages past, and by watching one of these from some shelter, one is more or less certain to see a company or two within two or three days.

To those who are lazy or bodily incapacitated for scrambling through bush or over rocks, the chance to become a member of the "having killed big game association" is bright indeed. All such a one has to do is to take a trip in the train to some of the most frequented deer leads crossing the track and there disembark with cushion, campbeds and, if need be, with a tent, and there wait comfortably in a gaze or blind till the deer walk up to be shot. Nearly everyone is sure of making good on the \$50 licence to shoot as many as three deer.

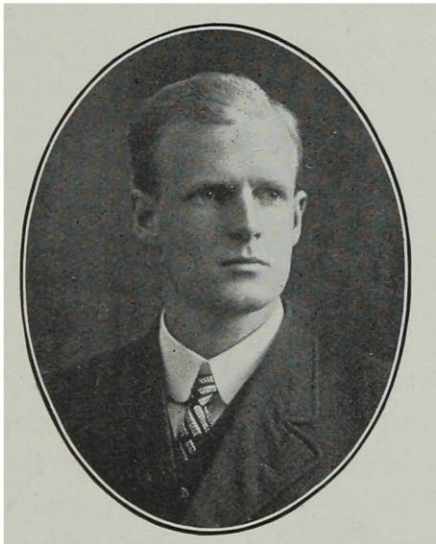
The deer hunt, however, that I am intending to relate meant, at least, a quantity of hard work, and to any one wanting to take good healthy exercise, combined with sport, I advise making a similar trip.

Canada Bay, in Northern Newfoundland, was the scene of this hunt, and mid-September the time of year, just when the first early frosts were commencing to turn to gold the birches and poplars and to skim over the smaller ponds.

Two others besides myself made up the party—two sons of the good self-reliant stock of men that people that shore, men who have always been up against it, and to whom the barren wilderness but recalls times when successfully in the face of blinding blizzards

they have brought out prime carcasses of fat stags or the valuable furs of fox or otter. And many times as we tramped in to the deer barrens was I pointed out places where they had killed a family of bears; shot an extra large stag or killed a fox.

It was early one Monday morning when we set out long before the sun thought of rising. The sky was one jewelled curtain of



C. M. SPENCER.

stars, and in the north glimmered the mystic northern lights. Not a breath was there and the dark waters of the bay reflected with perfection the starry vault above. All was silent, asleep. Everything ready, we stepped into the little row boat that was going to carry us to the head of one of the arms to the northwest. The rowing was a real pleasure, both excitement and cold urging on the paddles.

Just as the first rays of the sun were beginning to light up the eastern sky we landed at the place where the trail

of the land began. Then after hauling up the boat and caching what we did not need on the hunt, we shouldered our knapsacks and rifles and took to the hoar-frosted woods, and truly beautiful they looked in the early morning sun.

Half an hour's walk brought us to the margin of a small pond, which was so beautiful in its solitude and reflections of the gold and scarlet of fall coloring that we instinctively stopped to take a spell. One of my companions had just begun talking about beavers that used to inhabit this pond, when I perceived an approaching ripple and there sure enough was one of these shy little animals coming along to display himself and prove himself still extant. Along and along he came, never taking the least notice of us as we stood statue-like on the bank not ten yards from him. Then he passed by and leisurely made for the other end of the pond.

Continuing our way into the barren lands we passed by the place where the beavers had been cutting birch and browse for their dams and houses. In twenty minutes we came out on the first of the barrens where began our chances of spying deer.

Blueberries and partridge berries here grew in wild profusion and claimed no small share of the attention of our eyes. Only those who live in countries where fruit is rare know how really to appreciate a feed of the same.

Four miles more and no deer seen, brought us to a large and beautiful pond set in a hollow among dark wooded hills. Here was the camp that we were going to occupy while on the hunt, so depositing our knapsacks we planned to spend the afternoon scouring the country on the lookout for deer. But that day, although we saw plenty

of fresh tracks, we saw none of the deer themselves.

Next morning we started out early, keeping all together till we reached the top of a hill known to deer hunters of that part as the "look-out." We had a long gaze all round but not seeing any game we decided to scatter and to meet at a certain pond about 3 miles away.

In about four hours we all arrived at the place of rendezvous, all had seen deer but had somehow or other failed to get a successful shot.

It was now nearing 4 p.m. and our hopes of getting a deer that day were slowly diminishing. We were even deciding where we would camp out that night, when—"hist, there's a deer!"—came from one of the men, and there not a quarter of a mile away was a company of four.

Then was excitement indeed, at least with me I know, but that will be so with all who for the first time see their chance to shoot a deer.

Hastily deciding which would be the best place to cut them off and get within shot, we then made for that place as secretly as possible. Crawling through bushes here, running at a stoop there, creeping flat out over rises, we at length arrived at our post, breathless, excited, but, so far as the deer were concerned, successfully, for they were still quite unconcernedly coming towards us.

Then we opened fire, and in hardly more shots than there were deer had them all down. Gleefully we murderers rushed up and commenced the work of dressing them.

This done we covered them with boughs and scrub to keep the crows' sharp eyes from seeing the feast, and shouldering what we could carry of the meat, which was the smallest deer, we made for camp.

It was dark when we arrived and we

were not a little tired and hungry, but with the thought of two fat stags and a doe back on the barrens, we were a happy crew. Then, too, there was fresh meat for supper, and wasn't that good after the salt bully all summer.

Next morning my two companions went back to the village to get help to carry out the meat. I decided to stay behind in camp and take a look round the country, shooting a deer if chance so permitted, but it did not.

The morning of the following day the helping party arrived, eight of them, and after a meal we all set out to the scene of the shoot. As luck would have it we shot a deer while going there, thus greatly adding to our meat supply. Arriving at the carcasses we soon had them cut into convenient joints for carrying, and since we had a long way to go and a rough one, we set out without more delay than boiling tea.

By the time we reached camp we had quite good ideas concerning the weight of meat, and we were glad we had no

further to go that day. Our number was now, along with two unexpected extras, thirteen, so, as may well be imagined, there was some pack in that small camp that night, but the pack only helped to squeeze out the fun latent in these fishermen, and the greater part of the night was spent joking, singing, and howling with laughter, which made the dark woods fairly echo.

Daybreak next day saw us on the trail through the woods to the boats, and each with a pack between 110 and 120 lbs., no easy work, I tell you, even on a good smooth road for 6 miles; but to lug it up steep banks and down rough gulches, through thick woods, made it extra hard and with most complimentary addresses did we at length deposit it in the boats.

It was *dear* meat indeed when we had it home, but the sauce of successful hard work not only made it extra enjoyable eating then, but memories of the same made it even lasting.

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one
 who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong.
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praise
 of the earth
Is the smile that comes through tears.

Selected.



W. NEWTON, EDITOR.

A Fertilizer Experiment with Mangels at Macdonald College, 1912.

By PAUL A. BOVING, B.A., B.S.A., Cereal Husbandry Department.

THE rapid progress in European agriculture during later years can, to no small extent, be ascribed to the proper use of artificial fertilizers. This assertion seems perhaps a little strange to many Canadian farmers, and it scarcely corresponds to the general conception in this country with regard to the feeding of plants.

Let me first admit that barnyard manure contains all the elements required for the production of crops, but allow me at the same time to emphasize that very few farmers keep a sufficient number of live stock to produce the amount of manure which is necessary to maintain the fertility of the soil in an average rotation. Many farms are run down in this respect, and the manner in which farmers let the valuable plant food ingredients go to waste in their sunbleached and rainleached manure piles which might have been "gold mines" has also added in an indirect way to the decrease of soil fertility.

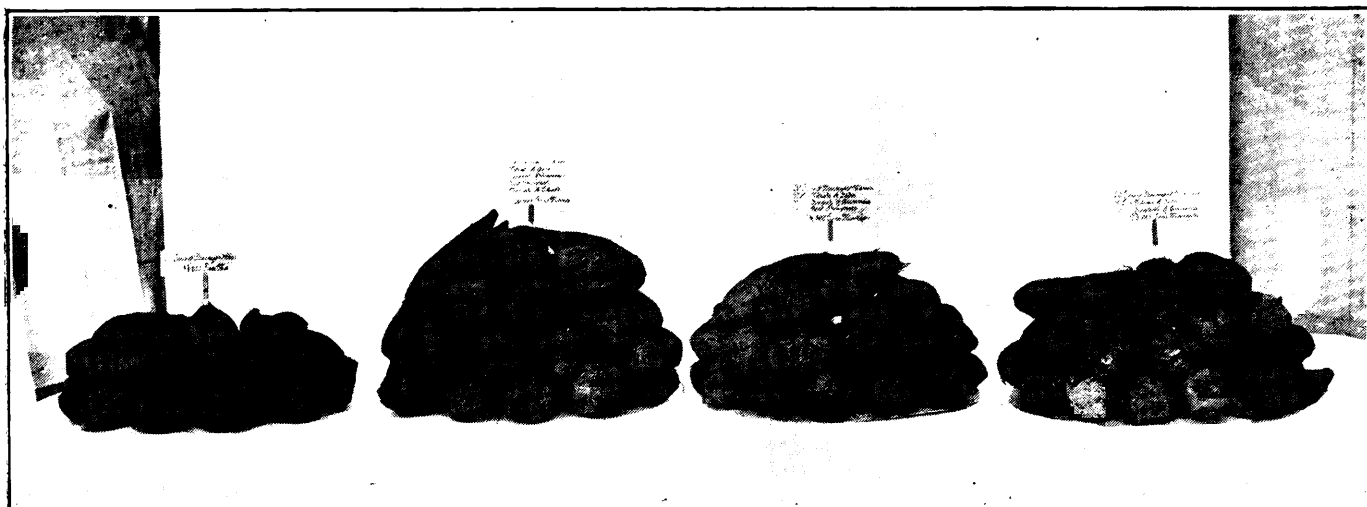
Artificial fertilizers have proved to be of great value to the farmers of other countries, and there is no reason why Canadian farmers should not avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from their use. The prejudice which is entertained by many farmers against those helpful ingredients is partly due to insufficient knowledge of their nature and partly to the poor results obtained in some cases by the use of "ready mixed fertilizers." These are not always balanced to suit the soil or the crop in question and are, moreover, very often too expensive to use economically. It is impossible to predict exactly which of the three main fertilizing ingredients, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, is most needed for a certain crop on a certain soil, and we must find out in order that we may use fertilizers intelligently. The quickest, cheapest and most reliable way to find out the manurial requirements of our soils is to try out fertilizer experiments on the fields in question.

When I approached Professor Barton last spring about the question of conducting a test of this kind in the college mangel field he very readily consented. With the fact in mind that most soils need the addition of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the order mentioned, we agreed to plan a simple experiment with comparatively few combinations. It was on the other hand deemed advisable to make it as reliable as possible, and each combination was therefore repeated three times. Each plot was made exactly .01 of an acre in

supply of this valuable ingredient during the whole period of growth without any chance of loss through leaching.

I beg to observe that the land had been previously manured with 20 tons of barnyard manure per acre. The experiment only contained four different treatments.

1. Unfertilized.
2. Nitrogen + Phosphoric Acid + potash.
3. Nitrogen + Phosphoric Acid.
4. Nitrogen.



1. Unfertilized. 2. Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash. 3. Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid. 4. Nitrogen.

Twenty-five average mangels from each plot in fertilizer experiment at Macdonald College, 1912.

area, whereby all calculations were considerably facilitated. The experiment comprised the following amounts of fertilizers per acre:

- 50 lbs. Nitrate of Soda.
- 50 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia.
- 250 lbs. Acid Phosphate.
- 75 lbs. Muriate of Potash.

The reason that two kinds of nitrogenous fertilizers (nitrate of soda and Sulphate of ammonia) were used is this, that whereas the first mentioned is readily available to the plants, the second is slower in its action, as it must first be converted into a nitrate before it can be assimilated by the plants. Thus the mangels were provided with a regular

The plots were arranged according to the following diagram:

1 O.	4 N.	2 N, P, K.
2 N, P, K.	1 O.	3 N, P.
3 N, P.	2 N, P, K.	4 N.
4 N.	3 N, P.	1 O.

By this arrangement, where no combination occurs more than once in a row in either direction, the influence of unevenness in the soil is partly eliminated, and the average results obtained from plots thus distributed are more reliable than they would otherwise be.

At harvest time the yield from each plot was weighed separately, and as the weights showed good conformity in the three different series the average was calculated in tons per acre. In order to ascertain whether the fertilizers give an economical return the cost for fertilizers was deducted from the value of the increased yields according to the subsequent table.

excluding one or two of the other fertilizing constituents. The old rule, that roots will on most soils pay well for a proper application of commercial fertilizers, has once more proved true in this fertilizing experiment.

Can we draw any further conclusions from the figures for yield and profit? Yes, there are a couple of other things to be seen. It is, on the first hand, quite evident that nitrogen has exercised the greatest influence on the yield. This soil seems further to be in greater need of potash than of phosphoric acid for the production of mangels. A man, to whom I showed the figures some time ago, suggested that the phosphoric acid

Fertilizers per Acre.	Yield per Acre. Tons.	Increase by Fertilizers. Tons.	Value of Increase \$	Cost of Fertilizers. \$	Increase of Profit \$
1.—Unfertilized	17.520	—	—	—	—
2.—50 lbs. Nitrate of Soda..... 50 " Sulphate of Ammonia..... 250 " Acid Phosphate..... 75 " Muriate of Potash.....	26.465	8.945	22.36	7.07	15.29
3.—50 lbs. Nitrate of Soda..... 50 " Sulphate of Ammonia..... 250 " Acid Phosphate.....	24.300	6.780	16.95	5.30	11.45
4.—50 lbs. Nitrate of Soda..... 50 " Sulphate of Ammonia.....	23.065	5.545	13.86	3.25	10.61

If we examine these figures we find that this field has responded very readily to all three constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The combination of all three elements has not only given the highest yield, as might be expected, but also the highest profit which is not always the case. Although the complete fertilizer costs more per acre than any other combination here used, the profit is \$4.00 higher than where some expense has been saved by

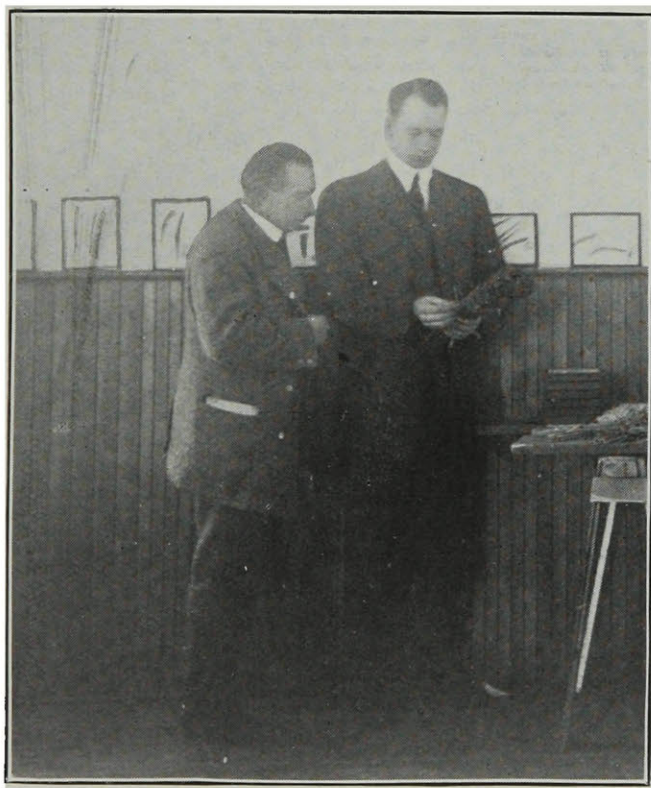
might as well have been left out as it has only given a profit of 84 cents per acre. I may say that this conclusion is not quite right, because it is not possible in this limited experiment to decide exactly to what extent the phosphoric acid has influenced the yield. To do this one more plot would have been necessary, fertilized with nitrogen and potash. By comparing the yield from such a plot with that from plot 3, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, one would

have been able to estimate the influence of potash and phosphoric acid respectively. As it is, we do not know exactly how much of the increase in profit from \$10.61 to \$15.29 is due to either potash or phosphoric acid.

To my mind the figures indicate further, that a heavier application of nitrogen would have proved even more profitable and that the results would have been better if 25 lbs. of nitrate of soda and 25 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia had been added to the above application per acre. This, however, is only a

supposition, and there is no other way to decide the question absolutely than to ask the soil again and to let it answer for itself.

This is what should be done everywhere. If experiments of this or a similar kind were conducted on different farms, on different soils and with different crops, there would be less hesitation and distrust regarding the use of commercial fertilizers. Only by exact investigation and experiments is it possible to find ways and means by which the farmer may get higher yields and better net returns from his fields.



Mr. Boving and Mr. Cutler at a recent Short Course.

Underdrainage of Farms.

The Labour Problem the Most Serious Obstacle.

By R. NEWTON, B.S.A., Macdonald College Demonstrator in Pontiac County.



THE more advanced of our agricultural brethren have long since realized that the proper tile draining of the soil is one of the most fundamental means for increasing its productivity and suitability for agricultural purposes. After such a season as that of 1912 even the most conservative of us should be thoroughly convinced of this fact. Of course, those farmers who live in communities where no tile draining has yet been done, lacked the striking object lesson which a piece of drained land afforded. For these the grant of \$20,000, which the Quebec Government set aside last fall for the purpose of draining small portions of a certain number of farms in each district where the farmers applied for it, should furnish a very valuable education.

But in many districts, of which the writer's county, Pontiac, may be quoted as an example, the farmers are already fully alive to the necessity and value of drainage. Enough of it has been done to clearly demonstrate these points. Many of them are ready to go ahead and spend the large amount of money necessary for an extensive system of tile drainage, knowing full well that money so invested will yield abundant returns. The great obstacle is the fact that the

scarcity of labour renders it impossible for the average farmer to secure the necessary manual labour at the proper season for ditching by hand. Farm labour for any purpose is scarce enough, and ditch-digging is naturally the last job for which a man will hire.

The introduction of the traction ditching machine appears to be the only solution of this problem. The difficulty in the way of adopting this expedient is the high price of these machines, about \$2,800 for a good one, which is prohibitive for an ordinary farmer, and expensive even for a co-operative society.

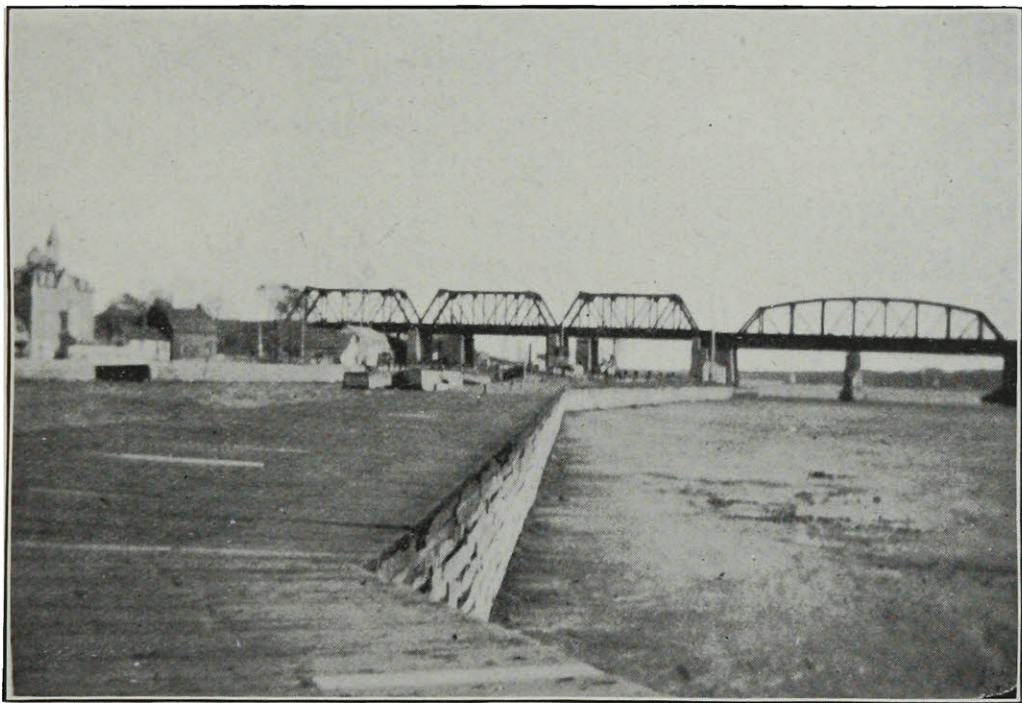
This price might be substantially reduced by the removal of the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % duty, which is a needless burden, as none of the machines are manufactured in Canada. It is to be hoped that by this time every farmers' organization in the country has made representations upon this point to its local member of parliament.

Then the Provincial Government might greatly encourage the introduction of these machines by adopting the same policy with regard to them as they have with regard to clover hulling machines. It will be remembered that in August last the Quebec Department of Agriculture issued a circular offering a grant of 50% of the cost of clover hullers

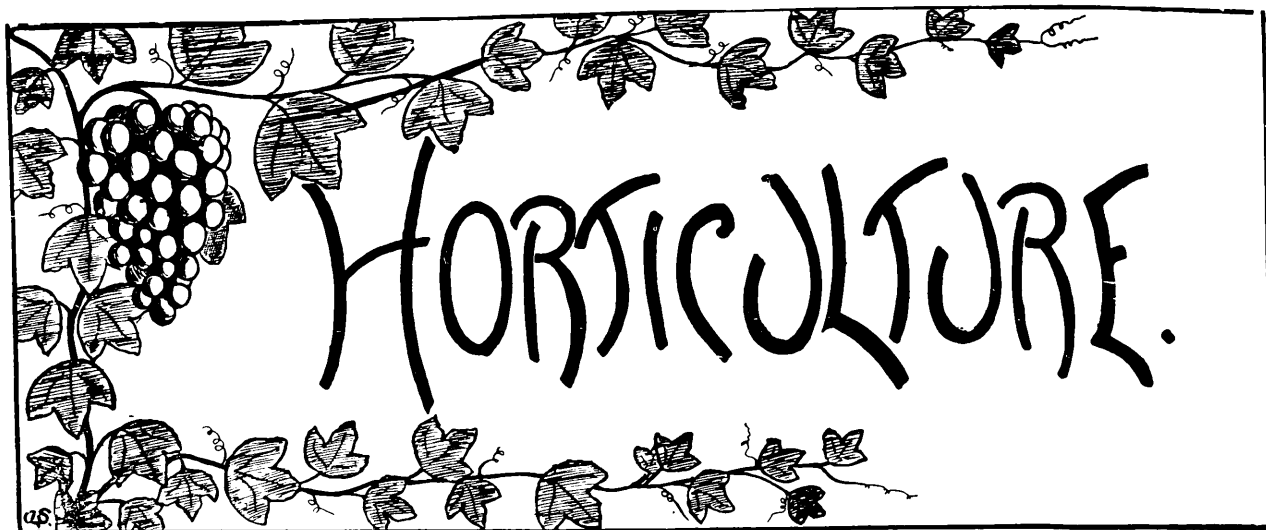
purchased by agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, or farmers' co-operative societies. This resulted in the purchase last fall of quite a number of these machines, including two in this county of Pontiac, and will be a great stimulus in the growing of red clover seed. We feel quite sure that similar encouragement given to the introduction of traction ditchers would result in a similar stimulus to this most fundamental of agricultural operations, drainage.

It might be added that this suggestion was placed before Mr. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, who received it very favourably and promised to give it careful consideration.

Do not let it escape your notice that there are a host of things in the woods and fields about you just as intensely interesting as any town moving picture show and far more wholesome in their surroundings.—*Farmers' Advocate*.



The Railway Bridges at Ste. Annes.



J. R. MACFARLANE, EDITOR.

The Outlook for Apple Growing in the Province of Quebec.

By T. G. BUNTING, B.S.A., Professor of Horticulture.



THE Province of Quebec has long been noted for its Fameuse apples, an apple of the highest quality when well grown, yet how hard it is to get first class apples of this variety. Many large orchards of this and other varieties have been planted in the past in the sections of the province found to be most favorable to apple growing. These orchards have grown large, in spite of the fact that many have received but little attention, and to-day we find many of the trees of these orchards, high-headed, long-limbed, dense with interwoven dead and living limbs; the fruit produced high up and far out, making it very difficult to get at, and too often it is inferior in color or wormy or scabby. This is due to the lack of care in the orchards which, under the present conditions of neglect, affords a great opportunity for the development of scab and the codling moth. Many of the trees have never been pruned, consequently the growth, although abundant, is slender, the foliage and fruit is produced on the ends of the limbs, the foliage being weak and yellowish and the fruit lacking in color and size.

The Quebec Department of Agriculture, working in conjunction with the Pomological Society of the Province, has, during the past two years, established a number of demonstration orchards in representative parts of the province with the object of showing just what can be done in renovating some of these neglected orchards. Already, during the past year great results have been obtained and the future is sure to bring about a re-awakening in the desire to take proper care of these orchards, and shortly we will expect to see many of them producing a large crop of first quality fruit.

All this is well for the orchards that have reached a mature or grown up state, and are capable of being renovated with every prospect of being made profitable, but within recent years comparatively few trees have been planted, and in too many cases these have not received the care they should have received. There is not a doubt in the minds of the best fruit-growers of the province, that this province is well adapted to the producing of apples of the highest quality, especially of such varieties as McIntosh and Fan-
 Fan-
 Fan-

by other varieties of their season. In these two varieties we have the highest quality, the finest color, and apples of medium size well adapted to a high class trade for dessert apples. These two varieties are in season at a time when the demand for dessert apples is at its height, that is at the Christmas season. The McIntosh is a variety that, under proper storage, can be kept profitably until February or March, thereby

tained for export apples. The fruit-growers of the province could by devoting their efforts to the production of a few of the best varieties, such as McIntosh and Fameuse, thus create an enormous demand in England and on the continent for their apples, particularly if the apples were well grown and without blemishes, for where is the country that could compete with Quebec in these two varieties.



A desirable type of tree bearing a crop of over five barrels, 90% of which were No. 1 quality.

lengthening the season for this variety.

Montreal affords a very large market in which to dispose of first quality fruit, and to supply this demand we find that a large quantity of Pacific coast and other fruit is sold there at very good prices. This demand should, and can, be filled by fruit of the province. Again, the apple sections are very convenient to Montreal. from which port very cheap freight rates may be ob-

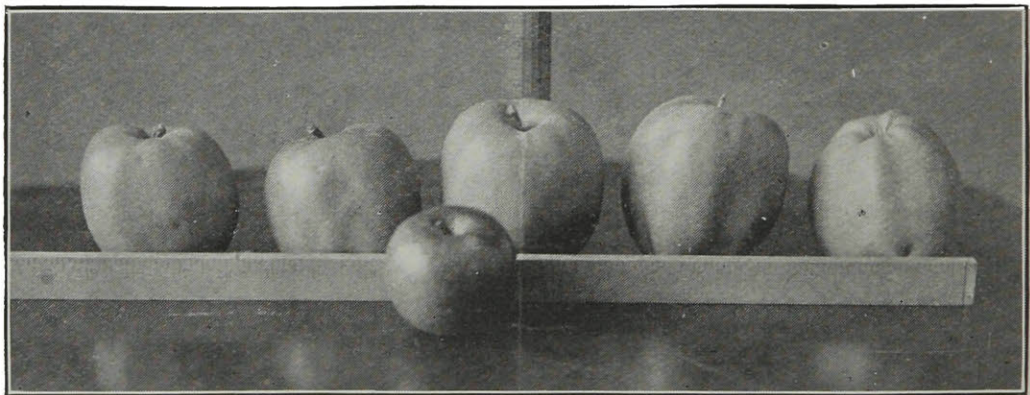
Only a year ago an orchard company sold \$250,000.00 worth of fruit land in British Columbia to people in Montreal and vicinity, and, at the present time of writing, the New Brunswick Government is invading the Montreal market, in an endeavour to interest Montreal investors in New Brunswick fruit lands. The people of this province are investing their money in fruit lands of both of these distant provinces and the question

naturally arises, why do they not put their money into apple growing in Quebec. The reason is not far to seek, and it is this, that the land in this province adapted to the growing of apples has not been exploited before the public, and the fruit-growers have not taken advantage of their opportunities, as have the fruit-growers of other provinces. It is well known that apple trees grow rapidly and do well in spite of the lack of good care in the apple sections of the province, and, in the cases where average good care has been given, the investment has been a profitable one.

At the present time, no province in the Dominion offers greater advantages

those that have come in contact with the Agricultural Colleges and, through their training, have learned of the benefits to be derived from the proper management of orchards. If they will, they can reap adequate financial rewards from apple growing and will also have the pleasure of seeing others following their advanced methods.

Therefore I say to the fruit-growers of the province, and chiefly to the younger generation of fruit-growers, the "apple growing business, if conducted according to business principles and proper care is taken of the land and the trees, affords you a profitable and pleasant occupation. Renovate your present orchards, if it is possible to put them in condition, and



Pippins.

in apple growing than does the Province of Quebec. The lands suitable for apple trees are comparatively cheap compared with the other provinces, and Quebec apple lands have all the advantages as regards suitability of the soil, climate, etc. A large market is right close at hand, which means cheap transportation. In this respect Quebec has an advantage of about 75c per box of apples over Pacific coast apples, and yet, in spite of this fact, many Pacific coast apples are sold in Montreal at a big profit to the grower.

It is time that more attention was paid to apple growing in the province, and the future of the business lies largely in the hands of the young men, chiefly

then plant a young orchard, five acres or more if you can. Choose a few good varieties, McIntosh and Fameuse are enough and cannot be beaten, and are well adapted to this province. Get good No. 1 trees, low headed, and two years old, plant on suitable land, chosen for its location; proper slope, good drainage and character of soil. Then take care of your trees, give the soil good cultivation, and sufficient fertilizers, intercrop your orchard if you like, prune properly, spray thoroughly to control the scab and codling moth and to insure nothing but 90% of No. 1 fruit, and the rewards will be commensurate with the work, or better, the pleasure, in growing first class apples."

Macdonald Horticultural and Apicultural Club.



THE executive of the Horticultural and Apicultural Club met on the evening of Jan. 14th and outlined a program for the present year.

All the members are very enthusiastic and with the aid of Prof. Bunting, the Hon. President, and Mr. Clement, Hon. Vice-President, we may well expect some most interesting and profitable addresses.

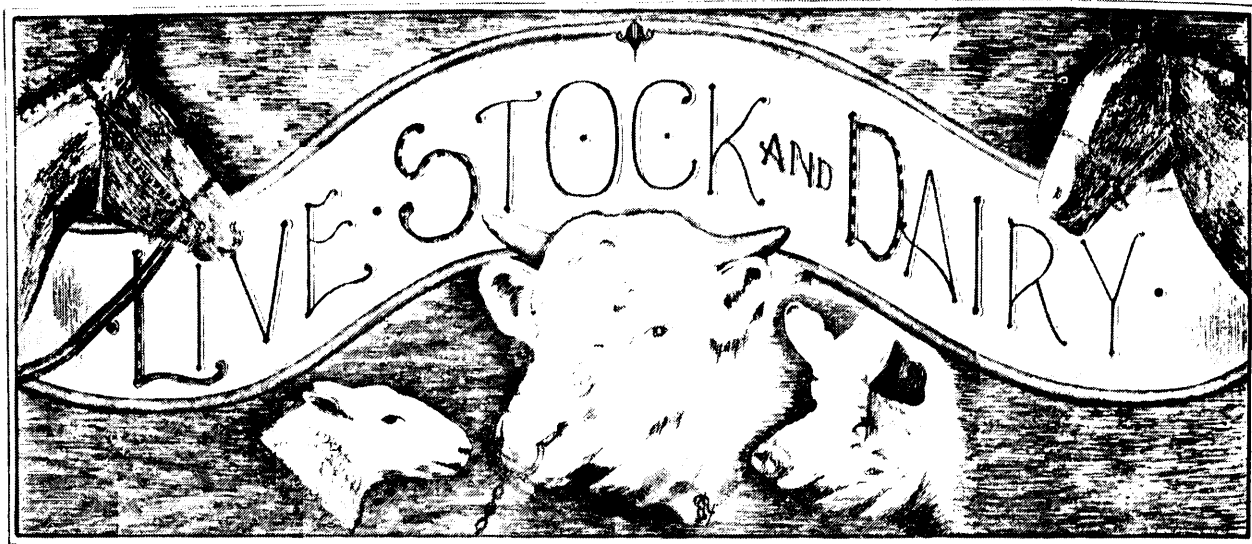
The program, as arranged, is as follows:—Jan. 20th, "How to Plant an Orchard," by Prof. T. G. Bunting; Feb.

3rd, "Possibilities for Apiculture in the Province of Quebec," by Mr. R. B. Ross; Feb. 17th, "The Difficulties confronting a District Representative," by Mr. F. M. Clement; March 7th, "Apiculture," by Mr. F. L. Sladen; Mar. 17th, "Landscape Gardening" (illustrated), by Dr. F. C. Harrison. Other meetings will be arranged for later.

With such a number interested and with so many strong speakers, the season promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the Club.



Caught by Baily.



W. L. MACFARLANE, EDITOR.

Live Stock Conditions in Eastern Nova Scotia.



WHILE this article deals particularly with conditions in Nova Scotia this past season, there is no reason why the same more or less local problems may not occur in Quebec or in any other province of Canada. The general criticisms, and comparisons between good and bad agricultural practices can be applied to almost any section, and the successes or failures depending on the systems followed are noticeable on every hand.

It is a well-known fact that farmers are prone to panics in marketing their produce at the mere mentioning of low prices, and lose sight of the fact that those who carry their stock over the periods of depression generally receive the benefits of the high prices which almost invariably follow these panics.

A brief review of the live stock markets of Canada reveals the following prices:—

	Live Weight. Per lb.
Beef steers, butchers, good to choice, Toronto.....	6c. to 6½c.
Beef steers, butchers, good to choice, Halifax.....	6c.
Beef steers, common to poor, Halifax	4¾c. to 5½c.
Beef steers, common to poor, Toronto	4½c. to 5c.

The common grades of stockers are from one-quarter to three-quarters of a cent higher at Halifax than at Toronto. This shows a wide range considering the fact that carcasses and retail meats are as high on one market as on the other. In lambs, we find that the Toronto market is from one and one-quarter to one and one-half cents higher than the Halifax market, which shows that the same conditions exist in the mutton as in the beef trade; but in dairy cattle may be noted a difference as follows:—

Cows, fresh and springing, medium to good, Toronto.....	\$45 to \$65
Cows, fresh and springing, medium to good, Halifax.....	\$50 to \$70
Springers choice, Halifax.....	\$75 to \$100
Springers choice, Toronto.....	\$70 to \$80

What are the reasons for all these differences?

Nova Scotia, owing to her great natural resources, and good markets, which her cities, mining towns, lumber camps and outgoing steamship lines provide, is, and must remain, essentially a dairying province. The demand for milch cows is good, and the offerings are fully as good as can be bought on

the open markets at Toronto, Montreal, etc.—hence higher prices which would offset cost of transportation.

Beef and mutton production is on the decline in Nova Scotia, and therefore she is obliged to import annually approximately seventy-five percent of the dressed meats necessary to supply the consuming population of her cities, towns, and villages.

We regret to say that the average beef and mutton producing farmer of Nova Scotia is a poor feeder, and a worse finisher of these products, and therefore is not in a position to demand or receive the higher prices

generally prevailing for choice or medium good articles. But right here comes in a point that calls for skill in production which must not be lost sight of, namely, that at present the Eastern farmer

has to pay higher prices for his mill feeds than his Upper Canadian competitor, and has not as good stock nor as long experience in feeding and marketing the higher classed finished product.

Obviously the remedy is to produce more soiling crops, roots, coarse grains, etc., and not depend so largely on purchased feeds. In this manner the stockman may feed his present stock better and more profitably, and also breed a superior class of stock in the future; and the more quickly that future comes the better off he will be.

The season of 1912 produced many local conditions which have affected

the numbers, quality, and market values of live stock in Nova Scotia. Owing to a lack of systematic rotations of crops, fertilization and thorough cultivation, these farms were not in a condition to withstand a dry growing season, such as the last, and hence the hay shortage in 1912. Estimates from reliable men in these sections are that, in round numbers, 10,000 tons of hay will be required to carry the present stock over winter, yet ninety percent of the better farmers have nearly a normal crop—surely a marked demonstration of the superiority of modern methods.

How has this affected the stock in these counties? Dairy cattle are practically as high in price as ever, for milk is selling at nine and ten cents per quart, retail. A farmer should be able to buy some feeds at

those prices and still have a profit.

Lambs were sold earlier and at lower rates than formerly, e.g. three and three and one-quarter cents per pound; and to make already bad conditions worse, they were rushed on the market at once, thus over-crowding them and making prices go lower than they otherwise would have done. If these farmers had purchased the necessary roughage, supplemented with a bit of grain, they could now (Jan. 1st, 1913) be receiving five and five and one-half cents per pound.

The beef men also suffered from the same cause. In Antigonish County, good two year old steers, weighing



One of the College Herd.

from eight hundred to nine hundred pounds, were sold at the rate of two and one-half to three and one-eighth cents per pound.

And in the more isolated sections of Inverness, Victoria, and Guysborough Counties, the same grade of stuff sold at one and two-thirds to two and one-third cents per pound; while old cows and lighter stuff were not marketable at any price. Indeed in some cases this class of stock has been slaughtered, rather than buy feed. However, this may be a blessing in disguise as a lot of them could not be fed at a profit anyway.

But, we hear some one say these men will not have any manure next spring. If they would take proper care of the manure from the remaining stock they would still be the gainers. If they would also recognize the flesh, milk, and manurial values of such concentrates as cottonseed, oil cake,

gluten meal, bran, and all the coarse grains they could grow, both their farms and pocketbooks would enjoy a welcome feast of prosperity.

Large numbers of this stock bought at above mentioned prices were later resold to feeders in the western counties of Nova Scotia, at advances of from one and one-half to two and three-quarter cents per pound. This leaves a substantial profit for the dealers and furnishes another evidence of lack of organization for the mutual benefit of farmers.

Nova Scotia is not alone in these faults by any means, for they are to be found in all the other provinces as well. If these counties as a whole would waken up to the possibilities of their beautiful clay loam soils; breed, feed and market their live stock intelligently, there would be neither crop failures, poor farmers, nor deserted farms in these districts.

W. L. M. '14.

WHY NOT?

Blowing bubbles made of soap
In a pipe that's made of clay!
Blowing bubbles,
Blowing bubbles,
Blowing bubbles all the day!
Blowing bubbles,
Let your troubles
Like the bubbles, melt away.

Selected.

Short Course at Ormstown.

By E. RHOADES, B.S.A.



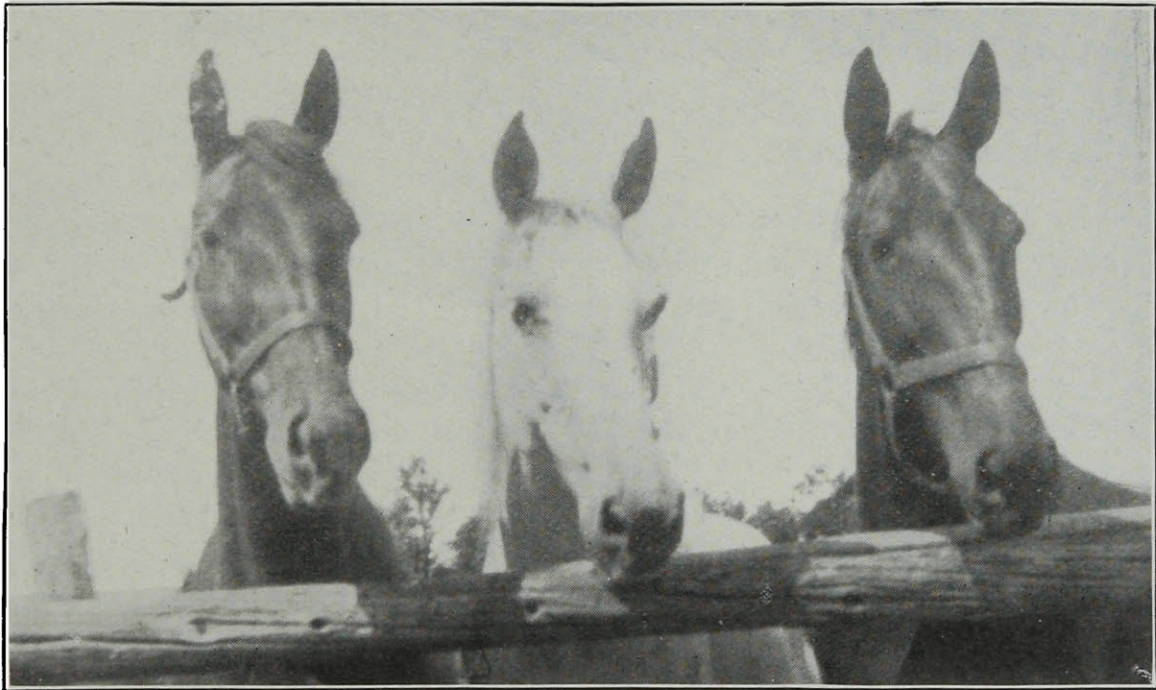
THE Short Course in Animal Husbandry has heretofore extended over a period of two weeks and been held at the College.

This year for many reasons it was thought advisable to carry education right to the farmers' door. At most, not more than fifty men attended the College for the Course, and the number was much too small in a province like Quebec, where Animal Husbandry,

men will be brought into touch with the work being conducted at the College.

In addition to this the places visited are in the districts where there are College representatives resident, and the impetus given to their work will be of great assistance to them.

Ormstown, where the Courses commenced, is, as most people know, the centre of the most progressive live stock section in the whole province. To have one hundred and fifty live



Have you got some Oats?

and more particularly the dairy side, should be the chief occupation of the farmer.

By spending only two days in a place only a fraction of the former course can be given. This was fully understood before the step was decided on, but if only fifty farmers attended at each place, then as six places, Ormstown, Cowansville, Lennoxville, Abbotsford, Shawville and Lachute are to be visited—two hundred and fifty more

stock devotees turn out, some of them driving ten miles and more, was indeed a compliment to Prof. Barton.

The judging of dairy cattle and horses was held in the barn on Dr. McEachran's farm, and no better place could have been secured. The classes were made up of animals brought in by neighbouring farmers. Before the judging commenced Prof. Barton spoke very forcibly on the value of "Breed Character."

In the evening, in his address on "Breeding," which was given in the MacDougall Hall and attended by about the same number present at the judging, some excellent points were taken up. In part they were as follows:

"Breeding is a very advanced subject, which years ago was spoken of as an art, but in later years has been looked upon as a science. There is much investigation going on, and at one time the animal man was looked upon as a leader in the study of breeding principles. Chiefly on account of the ease of working with greater numbers, and at less cost, the plant breeder has now taken the lead, and the animal breeders, while continuing their own work, watch with close interest the results obtained by the plant breeders.

STUDY ONE BREED.

The best and safest way is to restrict yourselves to one breed. One breed for each man, and, if possible, only one breed in a community.

One breed is as much as any man can really attend to, thoroughly study, and understand.

Much is said of pedigree. The best indication of pedigree is individual excellence. Having got the latter, then study the pedigree. Records are an estimate, but they are hardly sufficient, though in Canada the records are as good and accurate as in any country.

THE VALUE OF ANCESTORS.

By what is known as the Galton Law the value of different ancestors is worked out. The first generation or the immediate parents are responsible for one half, the second generation, one quarter, the third, one sixteenth and so on. This will show the breeder that the two or three drops of blood he is trying to get of some celebrated ancestor do not play very much part in the offspring some generations removed, and the further back that blood then the less influence. The same law will apply to any scrub blood which may creep in. The more uniform a line of ancestors the better.

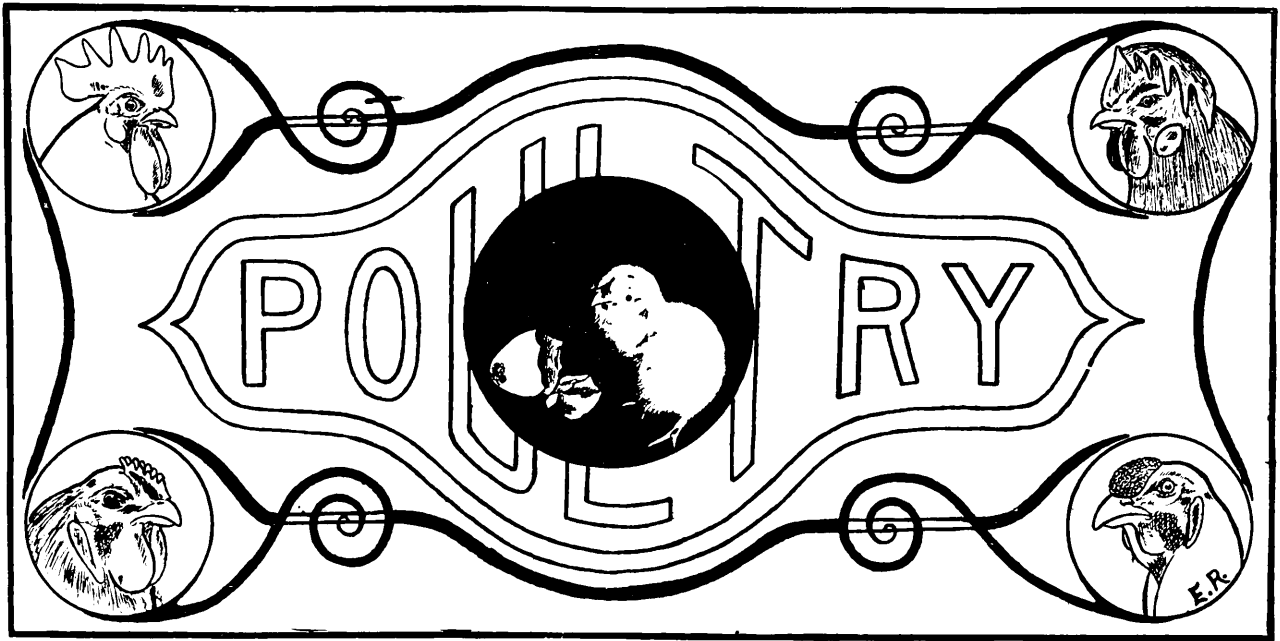
SCRUBS.

No matter how good a line of breeding, scrubs (variations) are bound to appear. Some poor animals are sure to come, and as far as cattle are concerned there is no herd in this country or in any other, from which some calf skins should not be made every year. Do not be afraid of culling out all doubtful animals. Too much care cannot be exercised if a good strain is to be established.

Care must be the watchword, a man's, a herd's or a cow's reputation is not sufficient. Study the history of the breed, study the individual, breed to keep up the size of the breed, and cull."

There is so much bad in the best of us,
And so much good in the worst of us,
That it hardly behooves any of us
To talk about the rest of us.

Selected.



A. G. TAYLOR, EDITOR.

The Poultry Industry in the Province of Quebec.



THAT the poultry industry in the Province of Quebec is in a deplorable state is, in the opinion of the writer, putting it mildly. It is true that the Province has a few good poultry yards, but on the whole, Quebec is, considering size, perhaps last in the Dominion as a poultry producing province. The reasons for this are many, the principal cause being lack of interest in the poultry-yard, and lack of a proper system of marketing poultry products. To bring about the desired change will doubtless take years of teaching and demonstrating by our Agricultural Colleges and demonstration stations. Much has been done in the way of improvement from time to time, but the fact remains that everywhere over the province the common barnyard fowl is still too evident.

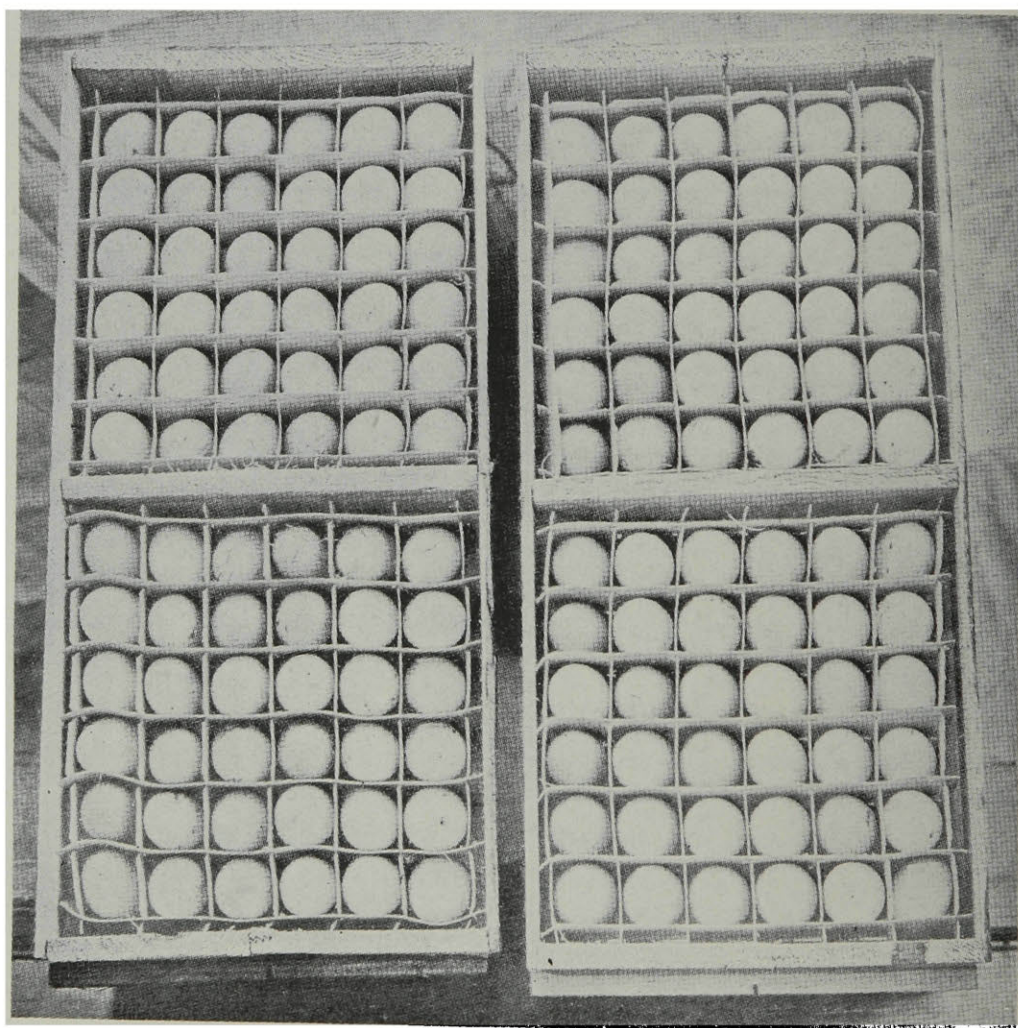
Breeding in poultry, as in every other class of live stock, must be done with some purpose in view. It is here that our Quebec farmers fall below those of

the other provinces. Not enough hens are kept on the average farm to warrant the time the poultry deserve, and what few are kept are made up of three or four, or even more breeds, all crossed and recrossed together, without any definite aim or object.

Another point which is worthy of consideration is that of age. Few farmers could tell the age of any of their hens, and so the flock is allowed to go on year after year without selection. In such flocks can be seen hens with scaly legs, and many in which the moulting period extends well into the winter months. The chickens are not hatched until late in May, June, or even July with the result of immature stock when the cold weather of fall and winter sets in. The poultry-house, that is if there is such a thing on the place, is usually situated in some remote corner of the yard, between two large barns, cutting off all possible chance of light, or at the north side of a stable. With such accommodation for the poultry

is it any wonder that the results are not satisfactory? It is true that many departments of the farm are neglected but none is left to care for itself as is the poultry-yard, and yet no branch of farming responds more readily to proper handling. Numerous statistics go to show that the average farm in the Province of Quebec is, even in this neglected condition, returning to her

which are suitable for this province, namely: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons. All these are good layers and when properly fitted for market make very desirable table birds. A common mistake is that of crossing two breeds together with the object of improving the egg producing qualities of the flock. This may work very well for one cross,



30-dozen egg cases used in shipping large lots.

owner annually a net profit of from 50 to 55 cents. How much greater would be the return from the poultry-yard if proper methods of breeding and handling were followed?

System is required in poultry keeping just as much as in any other branch of farming. The farmer should select one breed, a utility breed preferred, and stick to it. There are many breeds

which is mere chance, but after two or three years the farmer finds himself back where he started. It is never advisable for the farmer to take up the crossing of two or more breeds. This should be kept to the specialist or demonstration farms.

The number of hens on the average farm in this province is about thirty-five—not a sufficient number to warrant

the attention of any member of the family. If, instead, this number were raised to at least 100, and better still 150, there would be sufficient income to make it worthy of the necessary attention. The labor required to care for such a flock, though constant, is not heavy and may be accomplished by any member of the family, either man or woman, and the income will be

or early in May and so given a chance to become well matured by November. The best pullets should be used to replace the old stock. The most profitable period in the life of the hen is during the first twelve months of her laying period which should be when she is between six and eighteen months of age. Only the best layers should be kept of the yearling stock, and these



Shipping case of proper size.

sufficient to pay for the time spent, the feed required, and still leave a handsome balance.

To maintain such a flock of hens means the hatching and raising of from 250 to 300 chickens annually. This may be done either in the natural way or by an incubator. The former is preferred. These chicks should be hatched in April

used as breeders when they are two years old, using as males the best cockerels that can be procured. Old surplus stock should be crate-fatted, dressed and sent to market.

The question of housing is one of very great importance, if the desired results are to be obtained. The first principles of poultry house construction are: ven-

tilation, sunlight, floor space, and dryness. Select an elevated spot, with a natural slope to the south if possible, for the poultry house. Place the house in such a manner as to admit of as much sunlight as possible, having all windows or cotton panes in the south side. Allow four and a half to five square feet of floor space per bird. It is not necessary that the poultry house be frost proof, but it must be free from drafts. These are the essentials in poultry house construction and should be constantly borne in mind.

The question of marketing poultry products must be considered if the desired results are to be obtained. It is true that the price of poultry and eggs on the market at the present time is very good, but how much better they would be if proper methods were employed. Every resident of the country is familiar with the old time egg-peddler, and the poultry buyer, going around from house to house, in all kinds of weather, hot or cold, wet or dry, picking up all the eggs and poultry that the farmer cares to sell. The eggs may be fresh or stale, dirty or clean, and he takes them all at the same price (usually a low one) so long as they have a shell on them. These are carted around for perhaps two or three days in the hot sun, if it be summer, and as nature never fails to do her part, soon these eggs show germ development. Another common practice is trading eggs at the country store. Here the eggs are exchanged for goods, the store-keeper usually paying a low price. After the eggs reach the store they lie there until enough accumulates to warrant making a shipment to town, which

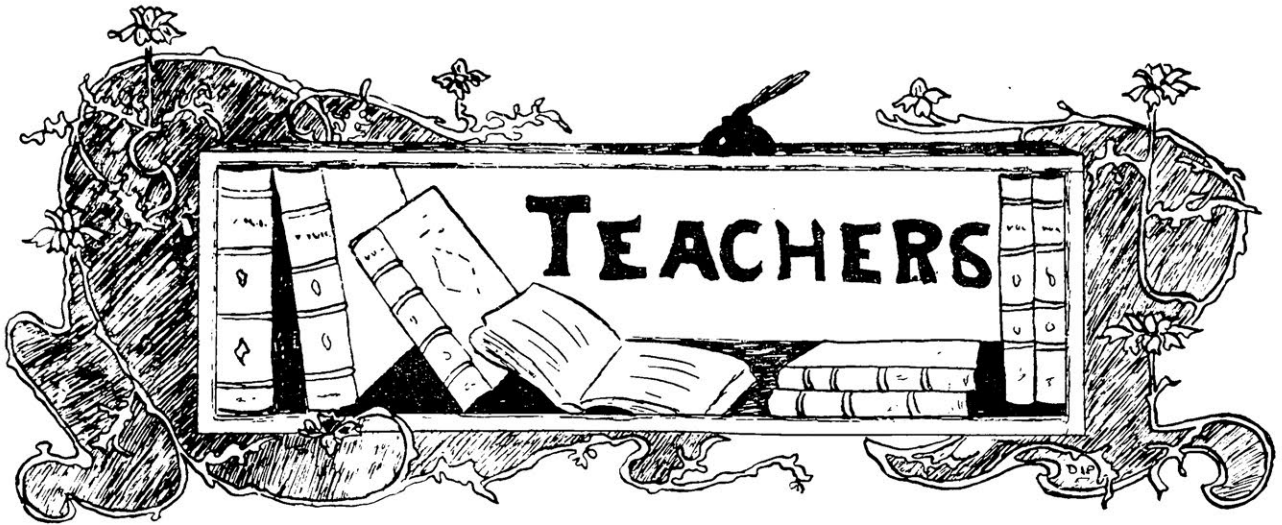
may be a week or ten days, or longer. By the time the eggs reach the cold storage or consumer they are at least two or three weeks or even as many months old, and naturally they cannot sell for the highest price.

To be able to suggest a remedy for this deplorable state of affairs requires considerable study. Eggs must be gathered at least twice daily, especially during the summer months, and kept in a cool, dry place. Weekly shipments must be made, either to a private trade, or to the cold storage. The formation of egg-circles is doing much to remedy this trouble of storing and finding a suitable market. At these centres the eggs are delivered by the farmers, carefully graded, packed, and shipped in suitable cases, thus increasing their value.

The marketing of poultry should also receive more attention. Too frequently the cockerels and spare breeders are sold in thin condition, bringing a low price. A fattening crate should be made, and the birds put in and fed for about three weeks on mashes made of ground oats, barley, and corn. When properly fatted, kill, dress, and pack in suitable packing boxes. The birds should be graded according to size, color of flesh, and quality. Good birds, well fatted, properly dressed and packed always command a high price on the best markets.

To command the highest price any farm product must be properly handled, and poultry products are no exception to the rule. With proper methods of handling poultry this branch can easily, and with very little outlay, be made one of the best paying branches in ordinary farm practice.

A. G. T. '15.



MISS M. MILLS, EDITOR.

An Educational Problem.

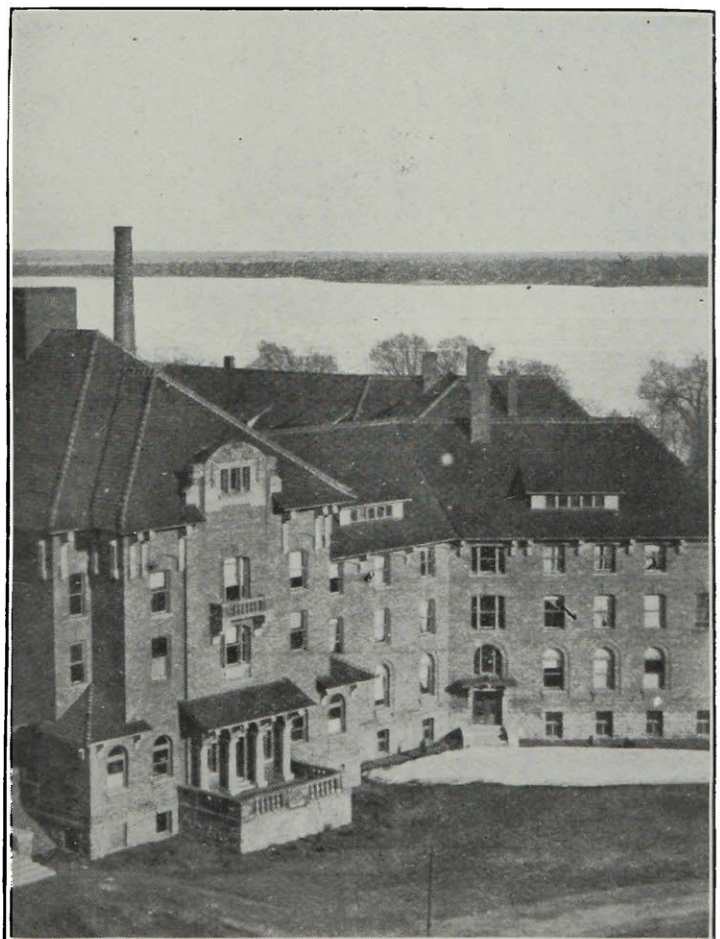


THE question as to whether our educational system is planned in such a way as to meet the needs of the scholars is one of paramount importance in the educational world. It is a question that has occupied the attention of the leaders of educational thought in the country, and I venture to touch upon it briefly, merely to give to my fellow students the views of one of their number on the subject.

The special phase of this very wide question to which I intend to draw attention, is the fact that certain changes have been brought about which render the curricula of the city and country schools practically identical. Everyone knows the vast difference existing between the quiet peaceful country and the great city throbbing with life and activity. Surely the boys and girls living under such widely differing environment must also differ in their educational needs. Shall we then train the child along lines which he is unlikely to follow in after life, paying no attention to these which

will best fit him to be most useful in his community? If we do, we have not the true aim of education in view.

That neither the children nor their parents are satisfied with the course of studies, may be readily seen by the attitude which they take in regard to the schools. Often do we hear the



Women's Residence from Tower.

exclamation of the city child:—"What a lot of useless rubbish they do give us;" nor is the country child's enthusiasm increased by hearing his father remark, "You may as well leave school now, Johnny, for they are teaching you nothing you need in your work."

By making the curriculum of the country school similar to that of the city school we affect not only the school but the life of the community. Some

the earliest opportunity, and the country lad will either do the same or conceive the grand idea that the city is the only place worth living in. In other words the country will be robbed of its boys and girls.

Shall we not then make our schools the best possible by adapting the curriculum to the needs of the community so as to bring about the best results in each child's life? We may



A Quebec High School.

of the many disadvantages of the system are: the waste of time in dealing with subjects in a country school which may be useful in a city school, but entirely out of place in a rural community, and vice versa; the dissatisfaction of the parents, and lastly, but of prime importance, the pupils' discontent and lack of interest in their work. The city boy leaves school at

do this first by studying the conditions in country and city and then adopting a course of study best suited to these conditions. Let us aim through our schools to give a high ideal of life both in city and in the country, to let the city remain as a city with all its stirring action, and the country as—the country.

E. J. S.

The Crowd of Caesar's Time and the Crowd of To-day.

By MISS P. WYATT, Teachers, '13.



THE incident I am about to relate happened one bright and sunny afternoon last summer, when, having a few hours to spare, I decided to read Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. So, betaking myself to the shade of a large maple tree, where I made myself as cosy as possible with an abundant supply of cushions, I began. Page after page was passed. How

this lofty edifice that all seemed, as it were, to be carried. Things were becoming much clearer. That black mass was actually a crowd of human beings arrayed in most peculiar garments and jostling each other, even crushing some under foot, in their attempt to get nearer to a man (I did not recognize him at first) who was speaking to them and gesticulating with great vehemence. Such savage beings they were! How



Some Teachers-to-be.

Caesar's murder thrilled me with indignation and Mark Antony's speech with pride! Having reached this point of the story I found a decreasing interest in my book and felt somewhat drowsy. It was not long before slumber had overtaken me, for all the familiar objects seemed to waft away, and in their places appeared, as though in the distance, an immense mass of black, around which, here and there, figures moved rapidly; while in the background I faintly made out the hazy outline of buildings, one of which was loftier than the others. It was towards

their actions frightened me! How their yells and screams deafened me! How their talk shocked me! In what shrill tones some uttered the words, "Brutus proditor est!" Suddenly it dawned upon me that I was witnessing the very crowd about which I had been reading. This throng became somewhat quiet after a while and I could hear the speaker's voice distinctly. Why, it was Mark Antony! How often he exclaimed in such scornful tones. "Sic, illi omnes, omnes honesti irri sunt!" How, at each of these exclamations, the crowd hissed and sent up such savage shrieks!

Scattered through the mass, I noticed several tall and powerful looking men clad in long loose-flowing robes which came below the knee. Over their left shoulders they bore the axe in the fasces. These, I concluded, must be the lictors. There was also a large number of soldiers, dressed in helmet and coat of mail, armed with spear and sword, and carrying a shield. The majority of the people wore the "toga," the dress of the Roman citizen, and sandals, fastened with leather thongs, on their feet.

The people were becoming more and more excited. With uplifted faces and bated breath they listened to every word that the speaker uttered. Not a sound came from them, except low murmurs of approval at something the speaker had just said, and, once in a while, an exclamation. After a short time of this unusual silence someone shouted something which I did not understand, and the quiet crowd of a few moments before became an ungovernable mob bent on some awful destruction. In an incredibly short time Mark Antony caused the frenzied mass of humanity to settle back into its former state of quietness. (How much that resembles the mobs we read about to-day!) The crowd retained this calm until Caesar's body was laid before them. Immediately, howls denoting their terror rang through the air. It was no time before Romans were flying off in all directions at top speed, utterly regardless of propriety and gracefulness in their disappearance, but causing many to exclaim "a meo pede" (a very usual occurrence of to-day). The blood-thirsty ones soon followed, running hither and thither like madmen and screaming, "Revenge! revenge! revenge!"

Such tumult and noise made me shudder. What! Where was I? My

things were so strange! No—I thought I had seen them before. Yes, of course, I had! Sitting up and vigorously rubbing my eyes, I recovered from my dazed condition and realized that all I had seen was but a dream.

However, at the same moment I heard a great deal of chattering, so it seemed, and, looking down the street, to my surprise I beheld a crowd of nearly the same dimensions as the one which had just disappeared from my mind's eye, but composed of men dressed in entirely different clothes and behaving themselves in an extremely orderly way. They were not pushing each other hither and thither as if that were the only way to gain admittance into the hall, (for Borden was to address them that afternoon). Instead, they advanced, though but slowly, with the crowd, thus causing scarcely any disturbance.

Nevertheless, scattered through the mass were those, as is always the case, who used some physical strength in their efforts to enter. Everyone was talking; some raising their voices above the others every now and again. There was a continuous hum, but their talk was not such a base sort as that of those Romans I had heard. Why was this? I thought. Naturally the answer was that the crowd before me was of the twentieth century, not of Caesar's time. Suddenly it flashed across my mind how changed people had become! Instead of the savage hooting and shrieking, we have conversation carried on in moderated tones, although excitement is the cause in both cases. Instead of the disgusting talk of the Romans, decent language meets our ears. Instead of a mob of uncouth men, we have an orderly crowd of educated citizens. Instead of the ungovernable throng, we have a governable crowd. What changes time does bring!

English Prose of the Eighteenth Century in Relation to the Social and Political Conditions.

By E. M. DUPORTE, Agriculture '13.



TO obtain a vivid picture of the social and political tendencies of any age we turn, not to books of history written in modern times, but rather to the literature of the period. Thus the natural outbursts of pure joyousness, so characteristic of Elizabethan literature, speak tellingly to us of the national love, social content, and prosperity of the country. Again, if we turn to such productions as "The Country Wife," "The Plain Dealer" or "The Way of the World," we cannot help but have an indelible image of the "wild and desperate dissoluteness" of the Restoration period projected on our minds. Turning to the age of Queen Anne, we see that here, too, the social and political conditions were largely the directive forces in the writings of such men as Swift, Steele, Addison, Johnson and Goldsmith.

The political events which had the greatest effect on the literature of the age were the establishment of party government, and the fierce struggle between the Whigs, who wished to secure the Protestant succession, and the Tories, who hoped to see the throne revert to the Pretender. It was necessary that these parties should have some means of reaching the masses in order to mould public opinion. Newspapers were non-existent, and so the literary men of the period were handsomely paid to devote their time to party writing. The growing independence of writers made this form of

writing preferable to the writing under the patronage of some rich man. Swift's keen, masculine intellect, and his complete mastery of caustic invective and biting satire, made him a valuable partisan of Tory and High Church interests. His numerous political writings give us an interesting insight into early party methods. The Tories published a paper called the "Examiner," of which Swift was editor. The Whigs retaliated with the "Whig Examiner," for the editing of which Addison's versatile genius was called into requisition. "On no occasion," said Johnson, "was the genius of Addison more vigorously exerted and on none did the superiority of his powers more evidently appear." He was associated with Steele in the "Tatler," which was partly political, but this paper gave place to the "Spectator" when the editors decided to confine themselves to social topics.

The salutary influence of literature on the social life of the period was well marked. The Restoration had relieved the nation of the superficial sanctimoniousness it had been forced to assume under the Puritan government. The pendulum had swung to the other extreme and the result was a period of unrestrained licentiousness. In the days of Anne, men began to foresee the results of this national degradation, and utilized literature as a means of cleansing society of its worst evils. Thus, the avowed objects of the "Tatler" were "to expose the false arts of life, to pull off the disguises of cunning,

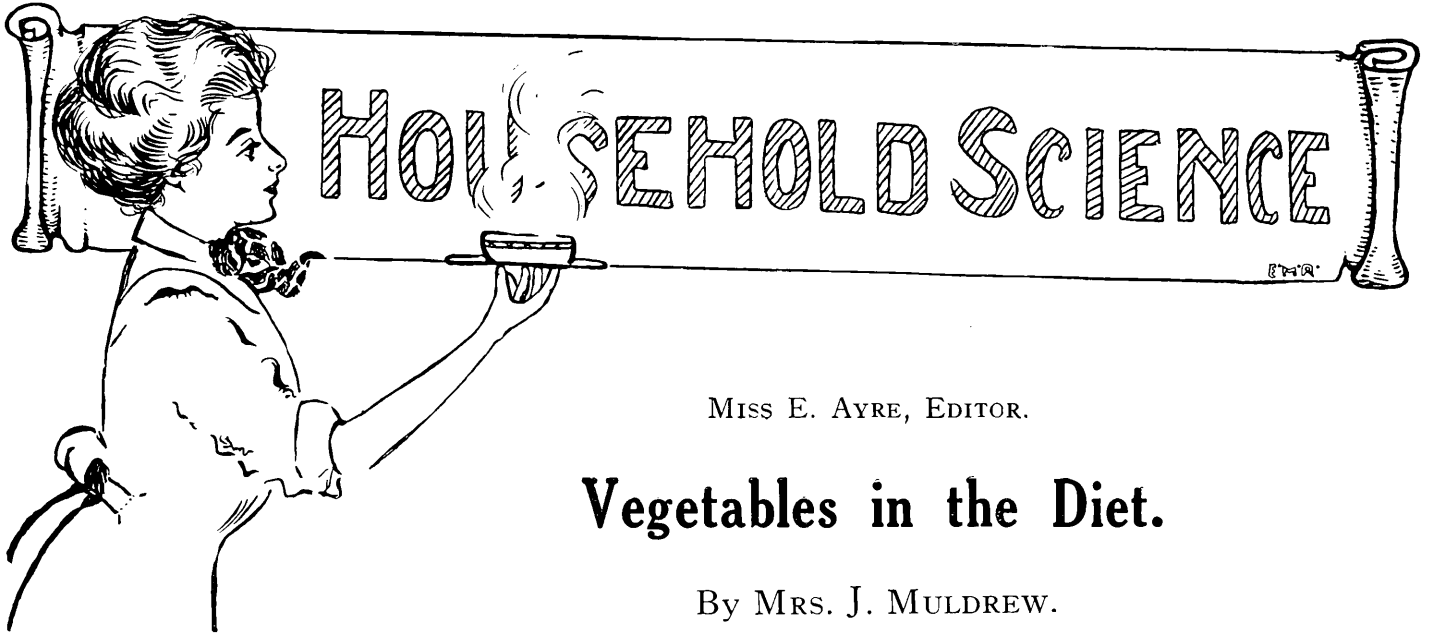
vanity, and affectation, and to recommend a general simplicity in our dress, our discourse, and our behaviour." The writers of the Restoration believed that wit was at its best when holding up virtue to ridicule; Addison set out to "enliven morality with wit, and to temper wit with morality." To Wycherly and Congreve, the virtuous wife is a subject for laughter and contempt; to Steele she is an "inestimable jewel." Addison with his airy wit and graceful satire assails many of the evils and shortcomings of society, and from his essays we gain graphic pictures of the social life of the time. Such a picture is one, the subject of which has been of living interest throughout the ages, and is of absorbing importance to-day—the question of woman's place in the social economy of the nation. Had Addison lived to-day, he would hardly have laid it down as a general rule that "the toilet is their great scene of business, and the right adjusting of their hair the principal employment of their lives."

Unfortunately, we can but lightly touch on Goldsmith's airy satires on the customs of the day. How affecting is his picture of the life of the literary men of the age,—their poverty, their "shabby finery, powdered wig, dirty shirt, and broken silk stockings," their cringing and toadying for patronage. We are lost in astonishment that these men, in spite of such environment, perhaps because of such environment, have left us productions which will forever live as masterpieces of the world's literature.

Even the dregs of society are not left undisturbed by these writers. We are greatly moved when we recall Goldsmith's picture of the beggars on the country roads—the old man in "remnants of tattered finery," beg-

ging "to support a dying wife and five starving children;" the sailor, maimed in defence of his country, selling matches on the highway; the "woman in rags with one child in her arms and another at her back, attempting to sing ballads" in order to obtain a few coppers. More realistic and intense is the picture we obtain from Swift of the conditions of peasant life in Ireland. We shudder at his accounts of the immorality and improvidence of the peasants and their sufferings under the cruel oppressions of their landlords. As a result, Swift tells us that they are sunk to the lowest depths and throughout the country "the streets, the roads and cabin doors are crowded with beggars of the female sex followed by three, four or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for alms." Perhaps this picture is somewhat exaggerated, but no one reading Swift's "Modest Proposal" can doubt that there is considerable truth in it.

It is difficult to estimate too highly the influence of contemporary literature on a people. Even to-day, we know that a clever newspaper article is often the deciding factor as to who should win in an election. We can have little doubt, therefore, of the value of a genius like Swift or Addison to his party. Social conditions, too, were much improved by the writings of men like Addison, who by showing up the social vices as subjects for ridicule and contempt, did much to open the eyes of the people to the sinister results of the immoral tendencies of the age. Not only did they expose the hollowness of social vices, but they presented the social virtues in an attractive form, and "whatever is constantly presented to the imagination in connection with what is attractive will itself become attractive."



MISS E. AYRE, EDITOR.

Vegetables in the Diet.

By MRS. J. MULDREW.



It is often remarked by visitors from European countries that in Canada we do not use vegetables very largely in our diet. A reason for this may be that meat has formed so important a part owing to its comparative cheapness. Meat is growing dear even in Canada, and we are beginning to ask for corresponding food value in vegetables. As this is so, it might be worth while to study the subject of vegetables and see what place they could take in the diet, and how far we could safely replace meat with vegetables, which can be grown so cheaply in a country of such dimensions as Canada.

When we speak of vegetables many of us think of carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, and onions as the ones which occur most commonly, but a little thought shows us what a wide range of food the word 'vegetables' covers. There are many ways of classifying them. We may divide them into fresh and dried vegetables according as they are put upon the market for sale, into starchy and non-starchy according to their composition, or we may speak of them according to the part of the

vegetable that is used as food. The roots give us parsnips, carrots, turnips, salsify, etc.; the bulbs, onions, garlic; the leaves, lettuce, cress, spinach; the flowers, cauliflower; the fruit, squash, cucumber, tomato; the seeds, peas and beans, lentils and the grains.

The largest percentage of protein is found in the legumes and other grains. The seed is the storehouse of nourishment for the young plant during the early days of its career, so that, compared with other vegetable foods, they possess a greater amount of nourishment of varying kinds according to their composition.

We might be led to ask why we should advocate the large use of vegetables, and this would take us into the needs of the human body, and the composition of vegetables. In Addison's day we find him advocating an unmixed diet. He even goes so far as to say definitely "Make all your meal of one dish." To-day we are told by our best authorities to have meals as varied as possible, and to observe a balance of constituents required to promote best growth.

Food serves the purposes of repairing waste, and furnishing the power to

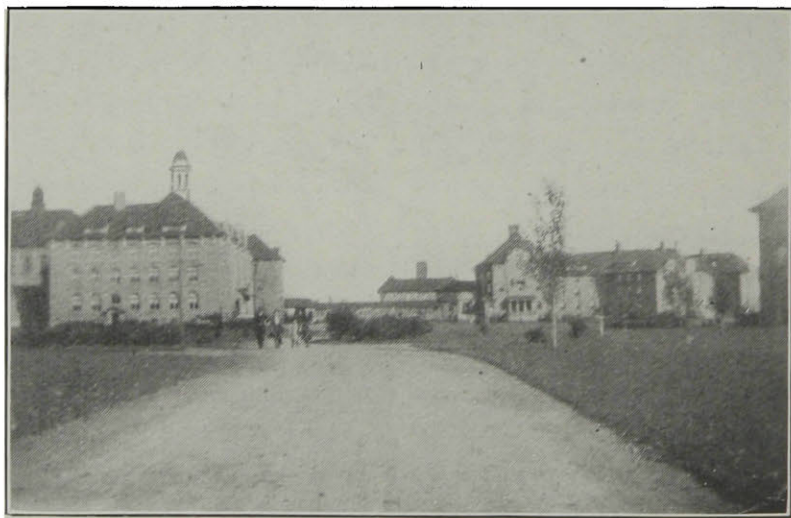
produce nervous and muscular work. Most ordinary articles of diet being composite in character serve one or more of these purposes. There is waste of all kinds of tissue, so that not only flesh, but bone tissue, must be repaired, so that mineral matter is very essential both for bone tissue and for all other forms of body tissue.

The vegetables are rich in mineral matter and in water, many are rich in starch, and the more condensed have a large percentage of protein.

Green vegetables such as cabbage, spinach, lettuce, celery, besides giving

agreeable diet, yet often in the country little attention is paid to any other form except the very ordinary vegetables, and the garden has to be attended to by the mother when her housework is done. Hoeing is a poor method of taking a rest and has little value except for its opportunities for out-of-door time, yet it would be a good thing to interest the growing boys and girls in gardening by giving each one a part for himself or herself.

In countries where vegetables are used extensively, such as France and Switzerland, the housewives are famed



A View of the Campus.

mineral matter and water, furnish a certain amount of bulk that is of value in assisting the intestines in their peristaltic action. It was not without wisdom that some one in condemning the condensed foods offered to the British soldiers said "these tablets may be equivalent to a certain amount of food, but what Tommy Atkins wants is bulk and that is supplied by vegetables better than by any other food."

It is so easy in the country to have a good kitchen garden, and so to enable the house mother to give a varied and

for their economy and also for their excellent cooking; and from them we may learn the lessons we are beginning to feel the need of, for even in Canada, unless the women learn to wisely spend, before long we shall feel the loss occasioned by waste and neglect. As housewives we are said to be wasteful, and that by those high in authority on economic questions. We must study and learn, and be willing to give the subject as much consideration as it deserves, and we find no more worthy place to begin this than by a study of the food problem.

Music.

MISS A. E. HILL, Instructress, School of Household Science.

All through my keys that gave
 Their sounds to a wish of my soul,
 All through my soul that praised as its
 wish flowed visibly forth,
 All through music and me!



I HAD found my seat and was looking over the programme of an afternoon recital which I attended at one time, when I heard a voice behind me saying, "I know I shall not enjoy the programme, this music never has any meaning to me, I cannot understand it." How often one hears such an opinion expressed and it seems a pity to think that so much of the world's beautiful music should be considered creepy and meaningless when it is meant to describe some scene, some thought or mood. And, if we only knew what the different composers had in mind when writing, some of their characteristics or something of the conditions under which they lived, then we might be able to understand their compositions better, and get unlimited pleasure from them.

Just as behind every great picture, every poem or book, lies some inspiration, so back of every piece of music lies some inspiration and unless we look for this and realize that such conditions do exist, or unless the interpreter of the composition brings it before us, the finest, most beautiful part of music is lost to us.

As an example of how one of our greatest works was composed, let me tell you the story of the "Moonlight Sonata," one of the most beautiful compositions which we have in the world of music, and one of the greatest

works of the Master among musicians—Beethoven. To many of you the story is familiar, but may I be allowed to repeat it for the benefit of those who have never had this glimpse into the life of the great composer.

It was a habit with Beethoven to take a walk every day, just as the evening shadows were falling and night was creeping on. One evening he wandered into a quiet street, and as he walked along his attention was attracted by the sounds of music coming from one of the houses. Drawing nearer he heard a familiar melody. Strange to say it was one of his own compositions. His own composition, truly, but beautifully played and interpreted, more beautifully than he had ever heard it before. Stepping to the door he opened it and looking in saw a woman sitting by the window, and seated at the piano, a young girl. At the sound of the opening door the girl turned quickly and Beethoven saw immediately that she was blind. Explaining that he was attracted into the house by the beautiful music the girl replied that it was one of Beethoven's compositions, adding that she longed to hear the great master himself play. Telling who he was, the master seated himself, and seeing the room flooded with moonlight said, "I shall play you a Sonata to the Moonlight," and those who are familiar with the opening movement of this Sonata, know the soul and thought which the composer expresses in these entrancing bars. Thus are all compositions given to the world; the outcome of some incident or scene, which to commemorate, the master transforms into and expresses through music.

Let us turn to the works of that

great composer of the North—Greig. When we know that at times Greig went to his house in the hills, “far from the maddening crowd” and there among the trees, the flowers, the birds and the beauties of nature wrote his music, and what did he put into them? Why the things of nature! In his *Papillon* we can imagine the butterfly flitting from flower to flower seeming quite settled on one and suddenly it is off and winging its way to another; then again we hear the bird, as it sings from some tree its song of joy. Again, in another piece, we find the note of sadness. Then take his *Wedding March*, all who hear it can see the happy, simple band going marching by; joy singing from every note.

Yes, you say, but these are all written to express some definite condition or thought, but when we look down a programme and see one number a *Prelude* and another a *Hungarian Rhapsodie*, what can they mean to us?

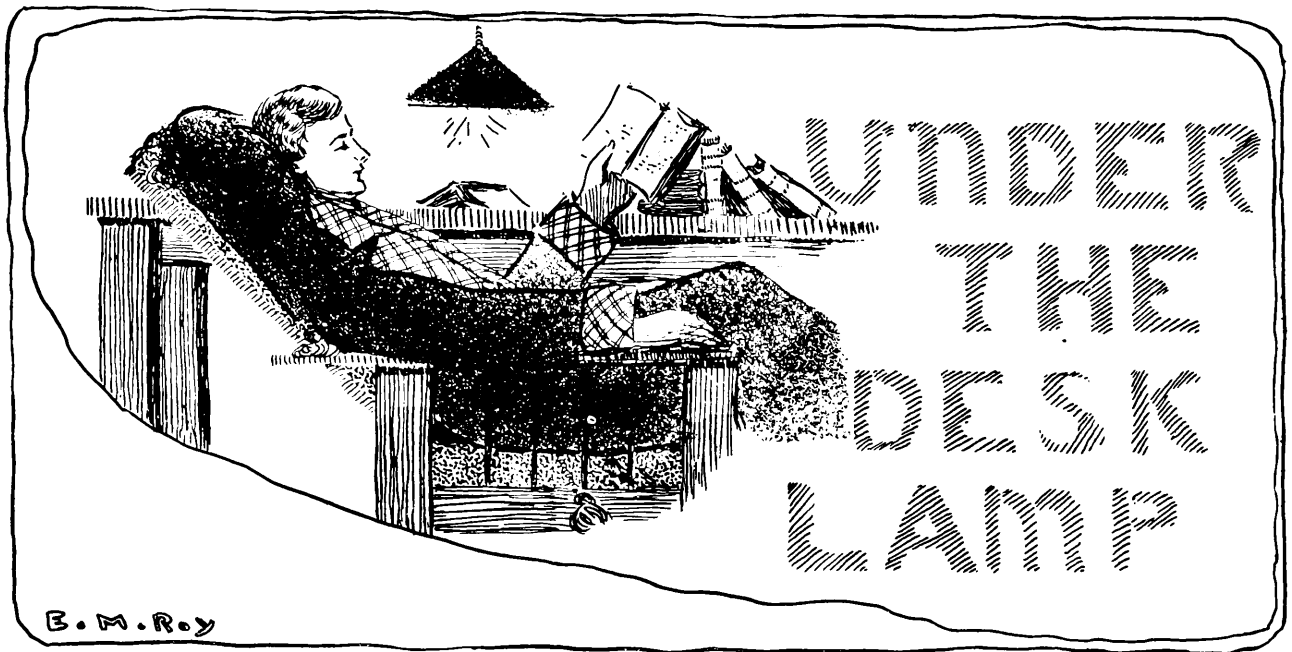
A *Prelude*! What is it? Really something which goes before. There is to nearly every song a prelude, simply to introduce both listener and singer to and prepare them for the song itself. Take Chopin's famous *Prelude in C minor*, that combination of the most beautiful harmony in chords. Short, but three lines long, and yet what a wealth of beauty. Beginning with *forte* we are carried along until the last line dies away in double *piano*, and why this gradual *diminuendo*? It is meant to show the effect of the organ as one leaves the church. First the full organ, then as we near the door a little less full, and as we reach the pavement the same melody but how much fainter!

A *Hungarian Rhapsodie*! Have you ever seen a *Hungarian Rhapsodie* danced to? Not until then do you appreciate the music to the full. Then it is a perfect joy. The fast whirling music, then a sudden change of time and

rhythm. This is simply a change in the dance from a fast, quick joyous step, to a slow, measured one. Then just as suddenly again they have changed into a whirling group. When we know this a *Hungarian Rhapsodie* becomes a living thing to us, not a meaningless succession of notes.

And so I might go on at length and speak of other well-known composers, or the different forms of music which they use to express different thoughts, or suit different occasions—the *Polonaise*, the *Fugue* and so on, but time nor space will not permit. However, I feel I cannot close without speaking about the works of two of our modern composers, both Americans and both of whom have died so young,—MacDowell and Nevin. In the little descriptive sketches, if they may be so termed, which both these men have written, neither pen, word nor brush could bring the things they depict so forcibly before us as does their music. In MacDowell's “*Shadow Dance*,” the shadows *move* before our eyes. In his simple sketches of “*To a Wild Rose*” and “*To a Water-lily*” we see these flowers in all their natural beauty and purity. Then, Nevin. Take his *Venezia—A day in Venice*. How beautiful, how vivid the pictures these sketches call up! One can see the *Gondoliers*; see the dawn break over the city and hear the Venetian love song drift down on the soft air. But such is the power of music. Words fail where music alone has power to draw up pictures, soothe, and comfort.

But here is the finger of God, a flash of the will that can,
 Existent behind all laws; that made them, and, lo, they are!
 And I know not if, save in this, such gift be allowed to man,
 That out of three sounds he frame,
 not a fourth sound, but a star.



DR. BRITTAIN.



WORDS cannot be found to express the sincere regret of the students of Macdonald College for losing their esteemed friend and instructor, Dr. Brittain, whose serious illness forbids his working amongst us again. We miss his pleasant smile both in the lecture-room and around the college.

Those who have had the pleasure of taking lectures from him, know how thoroughly he knew his subject, and the painstaking methods of his teaching, which made Nature Study a delight to all. Student-teachers of former years will remember the pleasant early morning walks of the springtime in search of the returning birds, and how well he knew them by sight and by sound. We still have his thoughts in his many books, but we would far rather he were spared for many more years, that he might enjoy to the full the fruits of his many and efficient years of labor. That he may recover his good health and be again restored to his family is our earnest wish.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA PRIZE.

We appreciate the opportunity offered to our students for the first time, by the

Canadian Manufacturers Association for competing in a literary way for the "Industrial Canada Prize." This will not only encourage keen competition, but we hope will give an incentive to the latent literary powers of many of the students, to such an extent that even the Magazine will feel the benefit, and our office be flooded with excellent copy. We think that prizes of this sort should be more numerous around the College, that needy students may be aided in the furtherance of their college course by taking part in competitions of a substantial money value, since there are no bursaries here to help out along these lines.

BULLETIN BOARDS.

Complaints have been heard about the difficulty in the Main Building, of posting general, society, or club notices. Of the four bulletin boards, two are private, while the other two are conspicuous in their lack of use. Whenever general notices have to be put up, it is customary to see these pinned on the *hard* wood frame of the glass doors, which are securely locked, and the key no one seems to know where. The notices remain up until the front door is opened, when they silently drop behind the heat radiator, and the

public remain unnotified. The solution of the problem would be to have the fourth board used for public purposes, and if it must be locked, a notice posted in it stating as to where the key is to be obtained.

The post office bulletin board of last year was by far the easier means of informing the public, and although the notices were abused at times, that sort of thing could be stopped by a watchful house committee and strict enforcement of a fine. We trust that this state of affairs will be remedied.

MAGAZINE PRIZES.

In order to obtain short stories for publication, and to encourage the art of short story writing among our students, the editors offer two prizes of \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively for the two best stories to be handed in by the 10th of March. Judging to be done by a member of the Faculty.

Another prize of \$1.00 is offered for the best collection of three snapshots, taken by a student and handed in by the above date.

It is hoped that notice will be taken of these prizes and a keen competition result.

THE M. A. C.—O. A. C. MEET.

By the time this number is printed the results from the games and debate with the O.A.C. will be known. We hope the best team wins in each event, for although we place our faith in our own teams, and wish them every success, yet it is the true sportsmanship feeling we wish developed between the two colleges, and a healthy rivalry to exist at the annual meets. Each college will then tend to have a deeper respect for one another, and be drawn together in such a way as will strengthen the cause for which each stands.

COLLEGE ASSEMBLIES.

The last number contained an article saying that the *inattention* of some of the students was the reason why we have had only *three* assemblies this session. This may be a fact, but this fact may be due to the novelty of meeting together where we are not accustomed to be. Time was at the College when assemblies were held nearly every day at the noon intermission, when inspiring ideals were set before the students, and their minds broadened by coming in contact with men of vision for the wider issues of Canadian life. Good attention and keen interest were always manifest, and the visitors looking back have been known to say with the poet:—

“We have been there, and still would go,
'Tis like a little heaven below.”

To-day there seems little encouragement for doing one's best. Every lecturer, nearly, thinks *his* subject should require all our time, and as a result the tendency with some students is rather to *slope* his work than to take a live interest in it. It is not right to rob us of our time after half-past four; the upper years, at any rate, need this for fresh air and a rest from the microscopic work. What we need is something, once in a while, which will stir us up to greater ambition, and higher ideals for fitting ourselves to take a place in the onward march of this Canada of ours. Let us meet these outside people oftener, and good order will be forthcoming.

EXCHANGES.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks,—The University Monthly, The Maritime Students' Agriculturist, The O.A.C. Review, The Westmount Academy Bulletin, The Cornell Countryman, The Argosy, University of Ottawa Review, U. N. B. Review, The College Signal, and the Mitre.



O. SCHAFHEITLIN, MISS V. JOSS, MISS L. DEVILLIERS, EDITORS.

MACDONALD LITERARY SOCIETY.

Interclass Debate.

The second regular meeting of the Macdonald College Literary Society, which was held Dec. 9th, was featured by the first of the series of interclass debates. Following the precedent of former years, which is, that the first debate be between the two upper classes, the contestants were the Seniors and Juniors. The affirmative was maintained by Messrs. Schafheitlin and Ritchie, of the Junior class; while the negative was upheld by Messrs. Lothian and LeLacheur, of the Senior year. The subject was, Resolved: "That conscription of men from the age of eighteen to twenty-one years, and involving a training of from one to three years consecutively, would be to the best interests of Canada."

Mr. Schafheitlin, in a clear and concise manner, proved that the immediate defense of our country was necessary as other countries were all prepared for offensive as well as defensive warfare; that owing to the prosperous condition of the country, the army was too small and inadequate, there being practically no reserve force at present; and that the

modern machines of war need men of long training who could efficiently handle them. In a spirited speech Mr. Ritchie showed that conscription would strengthen co-operation and bring the different classes of people together; that it trains men physically, mentally, and morally, and that it was the necessary practice for young men and not old ones.

For the negative, Mr. Lothian spoke with force and eloquence to the effect that a large land force was not necessary in Canada, and even supposing for argument sake that it was necessary, conscription of the nature defined in the resolution was not the best means of fortifying ourselves against external aggression. Lastly, he dwelt upon the fact that conscription in Canada at the present day, owing to the cosmopolitan nature of the population, is impracticable and therefore impossible. Mr. LeLacheur in a lengthy and logical speech proved conclusively that conscription was not necessary to the defence of Canada, because as a part of the Empire, her defence lay in the supremacy of the British navy; that it was not the best means of developing an army; that universal peace was a coming

reality and would do away with the need of large land forces; that conscription was a relic of barbarism and has not been effective in saving a country or state; also that the Empire is in no imminent danger and that our danger is within and not without; and finally wherever practised, it had produced social and moral evils.

While the judges, Professors Kneeland, Klinck, and Barton, were in deliberation, conjecture was rife, because the audience felt that the debate had been a close and interesting one and a decision in favor of either year would have been no great surprise. However, the suspense was soon broken, as Professor Kneeland announced that the judges were unanimously in favor of the negative.

The College Orchestra made its first public appearance of the season and enlivened the proceedings of the evening with a few selections.

H. D. M. '16.

MACDONALD COLLEGE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The above society has had but one meeting since we last reported on it, namely, the inter-class debate between the Juniors and Seniors, which, as has already been stated in another column of our paper, was ably won by the Seniors.

There are to be several very interesting meetings in the near future, however, such as the Sophomore vs. Freshman debate at the end of this month. In February the society hopes to have the McGill Orchestra out for an evening, while the final inter-class debate, a Public Speaking Contest, a Play and Girls Debates are other features which are to appear before the society closes down in April.

Before this issue of the Magazine is in the hands of our readers, the result

of the Guelph vs. Macdonald debate will be known. Let us hope it will be as satisfactory as last year. Mr. D. E. Lothian and Mr. O. Schafheitlin will represent Macdonald at this important meet, and, win or lose, they hope to do credit to their Alma Mater and prove themselves worthy of the trust which their fellow students have put in them. The subject chosen for debate is, "Resolved, that Military Conscription for men from 18 to 24 years of age and involving a training of six months would be to the best interests of Canada."

CLASS '13 LITERARY SOCIETY.

On account of the pressure of other work the Seniors have not had any Literary meeting of late. Their good showing in the inter-class debate in December, however, showed that they were not so much in need of practice on the platform as the other classes. The society expects to meet again in the near future, and no doubt we will hear of a good programme.

CLASS '14 LITERARY SOCIETY.

The above society had an interesting meeting on Nov. 25th, 1912; the evening had been set aside for a debate. The subject was, "Resolved, that proportional representation would be preferable to the present system in Canada." Messrs. Husk and Wilcox took up the negative in a spirited manner but were unable to beat down the arguments of Messrs. Fiske and MacDougall.

At a special meeting held on return from the Christmas holidays the society was sorry to have to accept the resignation of their president, Mr. B. T. Reed, who having accepted the responsible position of editor-in-chief of the Magazine, felt unable to hold the position any longer; his successor, Mr. W. G. MacDougall, will without doubt prove

to be a very efficient man for the position. Prof. Klinck has promised to address the society on Rural Sociology in the near future, this will be a banner night for the society.

CLASS '15 LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Nov. 18th, 1912, the "Sophs" met for a very interesting debate on, "Resolved, that co-education is a failure in colleges." The speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. Taylor and Creaghan, and for the negative, Messrs. McKechnie and Matthews. The speakers proved very interesting and at times showed sparkling brilliancy in their efforts to down their opponents. The debate was won by the negative.

The society again met on Dec. 2nd, speeches, recitations, and readings being in order. Williamson, Baily, Boyce, and Evans each had a turn, the last named giving a specially well liked recitation full of life and amusement. On the whole, the fellows are showing much interest in the society, and are trying to make it a great success. Great things will be expected from class '15 in the next inter-class debate, when they meet the Freshmen.

CLASS '16 LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Nov. 19th the above society held its first regular meeting, which was well attended and proved to be of great interest, the subject being a debate on whether it was more profitable to ship cream or whole milk. Messrs. Moynan and Lyster upheld that the milk should be shipped, but Messrs. Russell and Jacks beat down their arguments and proved that it was more profitable to ship the cream. On Jan. 15th the Freshmen again met for a spirited debate on "Resolved, that the government should maintain the public highways in the Province of Quebec." The speakers

were, Aff., Messrs. Fraser and Mitchell; Neg., Messrs. Hay and McOuat. The boys are taking great interest in these debates and are determined to show the rest of the College something good when they meet the Sophomores in the next big debate.

CLASS LISTS IN SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Each literary society of the respective sections B, C, D and E of the School for Teachers has elected new officers for the ensuing term. They are as follows:—

SECTION B.

President—Dorothy Slack.
Secretary—Jean Nesbitt.
Committee { Myrtle Cameron.
 { Mary Cooper.
 { Pansy Wyatt.

SECTION C.

President—Mabel Morrison.
Secretary—Rhoda Marsh.
Committee { Alberta Hough.
 { Marion England.
 { Julia Hurd.

SECTION D.

President—Dorothy Dunn.
Secretary—Mabel Biltcliff.
Committee { Christina Armitage.
 { Winnifred Cross.
 { Marjorie Featherstone-
 haugh.

SECTION E.

President—Muriel Marshall.
Secretary—Ada Steele.
Committee { Marian Whyte.
 { Winnifred Planche.
 { Lillian Steele.

CHRISTMAS AT M. A. C.

The unfortunates who have to spend their 'Xmas at the College are always regarded with pitying eyes by those who are lucky enough to be able to go

home. In spite of this, it is only natural to expect that "when a few are gathered together" there will always be something doing, and this last 'Xmas was no exception to the rule.

We were all in good spirits at the station (because of happy faces on the train), while wishing our friends an enjoyable holiday at home; but when we returned that night to supper in the large dining hall, there to eat amidst *silence*, to notice the absence of fair and familiar faces around us, to miss the gay chatter and laughter which is always associated with meals in the dining hall, then—believe me, it was *then*—we really realized for the first time what our prospects for a Merry Christmas were like.

On returning to the Residence, our common loss seemed to bring us closer together and we regained our "spirits" (DuPorte, Middleton and others can easily testify to this, bed-dumping now being a sore point with *them*). By about 2 a.m. we were really so "merry," that it was only with difficulty that we could understand why the others were so foolish as to go home. Plans were carefully laid and the prospects then seemed considerably brighter.

We had skating, dancing, eating, sleeping (*ad lib.*) and "fussing" (although the "Remnants" were greatly outnumbered) to look forward to. "Scottie" considerably excelled himself in the latter form of amusement.

The Faculty, always considerate, aided by the Misses Ross, McLeod and Kempfer, who comprised the "Remnants," kindly invited the "Left-Overs" to a Xmas Tree, on Xmas Eve, at the Faculty House. Here, after playing a game of which winking and embracing were the predominant characters, and eating many cakes, candy, nuts, fruit, etc., presents were distributed. Father

Christmas, otherwise known as "Jimmie," did the distributing. The opening of the parcels, which had been left anonymously by our friends, was quite exciting and occasioned many peals of merry laughter. Dancing was then indulged in until a reasonable hour; when, after the exchange of Christmas greetings, we went home.

Christmas morning dawned in all its glory; and after attending church, we met in the Dining Hall for dinner. Shall we ever forget that turkey? I doubt it. I have eaten turkeys before, but there was something about those birds that seemed to compel repetition. The chef had evidently done his best and deserves all the praise.

Among other gaieties, there were three "evenings" at the Faculty House, all of which were equally enjoyable and fully appreciated by us. In this way, the time slipped by all too rapidly, until at last we realized that the holidays had come to an end. Then further excitement as the students began to return; each one ready to condole with us. Everyone wanted to know what sort of a time we had had; and we, knowing the answer that they expected, sadly shook our heads and blurted out "ROTTEN," when an exultant "I-knew-it" expression would steal over their faces.

Home is certainly the best place to spend Christmas, but M. A. C. is hard to beat; and under the circumstances we feel that we all spent a very happy and most enjoyable Christmas Holiday.

J. McC. '16.

THE DANCE.

On Friday, December 6, there was a feeling of unusual excitement in the air, a feeling that something out of the ordinary was about to take place, "as if Old Gravity was somehow relaxing his downward pull just a little, and people

wanted to take advantage of the opportunity and jump a little bit higher than usual." Students came hurriedly into tea and left after eating sparingly for they needed every moment to adorn themselves in a manner befitting the occasion. And indeed such an affair was worthy of adornment for it was the first annual dance given by the occupants of the Women's Residence.

The rooms had been robbed of their furnishings in order to make the gymnasium a suitable place for such an event. Not only the gymnasium but the alcove presented a homelike appearance, especially to many visiting friends from our sister college. The hearts of Macdonald students were made glad by the display of green and gold banners which greeted them as they mounted the steps to the "Realm of Pleasure."

Promptly at eight o'clock the guests began to arrive and received a gracious welcome from Mrs. Harrison, Miss Macmillan and Mrs. Crowell. Soon, under the skilful management of the introduction committee, programmes were filled, and all those who were afflicted with maladies of the heart signed up for as many dances as would relieve them of their complaint.

Now the tantalizing strains of a waltz reached the ears of the dancers and they were not slow in responding. For those who were less energetic, cards were provided in the balcony. No jarring half past nine bell was heard by the joyous revelers. After this vigorous exercise all were ready to partake of the dainty refreshments. That all were truly hungry, was shown by the stampede which followed when each gentleman tried to supply the wants of his partner.

Soon the desire for dancing overcame the desire for more material sustenance and all returned to the gymnasium.

Dancing was renewed with vigour. But "that all good things must come to an end" was very fully realized as the last strains of Auld Lang Syne died away.

Macdonald College dances have always been noted for their success. This dance more than excelled any preceding. The only regret in connection with it was that events of this kind come so seldom.

D. Y. '13.

AN INVITATION.

Through the kindness of the "Women's Club" three classes of the men students and several sections from the ladies' building enjoyed a very pleasant evening on Saturday, January 11th, 1913. The hostesses of the evening were Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Lochhead and Mrs. Klinck.

Guessing games and charades were the chief forms of amusement, and everybody had a jolly good time. Many thanks are due to the kind hostesses and the "Club" as a whole for providing for the social life of our students in such an acceptable manner.

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING.

On Friday, December 13th, Miss Robins kindly entertained at the Faculty House. The lucky guests were section "C" of the Model Class, the Short-Course and Classes '14 and '15 of Agriculture.

As we entered the room each one was supplied with a little slip of paper, with either a question or an answer written on it and was instructed to find his or her mate. This afforded much amusement, and was a capital way of getting us all acquainted. A few of the most amusing questions and answers were then read, after which we were favored by a very fine vocal duet by the Misses Quigley and Armitage, accompanied by Miss H. Reid.

Charades were the next item on the programme. These were acted in great style. The Teachers gave the words "hypothesis" and "ingratiate," the latter being especially well rendered. The Science girls acted the words "carbohydrate" and "Aikenhead," while the "Aggies" gave "matriculate," "pasteurize" and "committee." The judges decided that the Teachers had acted their parts the best, with the "Aggies" a close second.

Refreshments were then served. Did anybody say they were good? Well I should say so. After Miss Quigley and Miss Aird had favored us with a few well rendered musical selections, we entered into a guessing or numbering competition, for which the lucky winners received suitable prizes. Soon after this the party broke up after giving hearty thanks to Miss Robins for her kindness in supplying this very enjoyable evening for us all.

O. S.

A FRESHMAN'S TRIALS.

One evening, when the thunder
Roared in the darkening sky,
A trembling group of "freshies"
(Yes, one of them was I),
Awaited 'mid the lightning,
Whose dazzling forks shot low,
To hear a droll professor
Advise us so and so.

When deep in rapt attention,
Unearthly shrieks arose;
And a group of pale-faced seniors
Advanced in ghostly clothes.
Boldly marched a leader,
Seemingly their queen,
Whose mortar board with tassel
Was much too plainly seen.

The quaking group of "freshies"
Watched that phantom band
Drive 'way the droll professor,
And boldly take their stand.
In awful tones their spokesman
Proclaimed our fate-to-be,
While weird-like, goblin music
Ascended like a sea.

With faltering steps the "freshies"
Were led before the court,
Each grave-faced senior choosing
From every class and sort.
As each companion left me,
My throat grew parched and dry;
I eyed each pale-faced goblin;
I heard their awful cry.

The smothered shrieks of classmates,
Pierced e'en the thunder's roar,
And then an awful silence,
Which made me wonder more.
At last an arm protruded
From 'neath one's robe of black,
And a hollow echo sounded,
"You 'freshie' at the back!"

Struck dumb and dazed with terror,
I murmured something o'er;
And with a mighty effort,
I moved along the floor,
Led by this faithful goblin
To baths of saline "eau,"
Where the freshest of the freshmen
Were washed and then let go.

Relieved from this small pleasure,
And forced to sign the scroll,
The same persistent senior
Pushed onward to her goal.
Thrust in a dismal passage
By some mysterious door,
I reached a modern Hades,
When I thought my troubles o'er.

Three goblins shrieked around me;
 One slowly swabbed my chin
 With a fearful fiery mixture,
 Which left a mustard-tin;
 Then in a Styx-like region,
 Where "creeps" possess the spine,
 "Down! Down!" a black orge shouted,
 And upwards rose a whine.

"Come down, you freshest freshman!
 The stair is crooked there!"
 And in my crazy terror
 I stumbled in mid-air.
 Then something rose to save me—
 A snaky, slimy hand,
 And a phantom out of ghostdom
 Assisted me to stand.

On, on, I still proceeded
 'Till something blocked my way,
 And another sheeted goblin
 Had something more to say.
 'Twas finished and a sister
 Put something in my hand;
 Then, when a door was opened,
 The sight was wondrous grand.

For I was seized by comrades,
 And forced to make a halt,
 So I looked down at my handful—
 A tri-cornered bag of salt.
 Then we were marched up gym-ward;
 Like the morn of a horrid dream,
 Those sheeted, sunny seniors
 Introduced us to ice-cream.

P. M. T.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT—WOMEN'S RESIDENCE.

It was a pleasure on our return from the Xmas holidays to welcome Miss McGill, our new Superintendent, who comes to us from Havergal College, Toronto, where she has been for the past four years.

Miss McGill was born in Kingston, Ontario, and it is very interesting to note that her grandfather was the first English speaking Mayor of Montreal, and founder of the Montreal General Hospital.

To Miss McGill the students extend a very cordial welcome and we trust that she will be very happy with us.

TO A PANSY.

O Pansy! who could name a flower
 More beautiful than thee?
 Who could deign to trod thy bower,
 In meadow, land and lea?
 O Pansy! Thou art loved by all
 For thy bright cheery face
 That pops up by the border row,
 And nods with gentle grace.

O comfort now the lonely hours
 Of some who are in pain!
 O bend thy graceful, purple head,
 And they will then obtain
 A cup that soon will overflow
 With joy and endless bliss.
 And they will grasp the slender stem,
 And leave a holy kiss.

SELECTED.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

MR. BISHOP'S VISIT.



TOWARDS the close of last term we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. C. W. Bishop, who was known by most of us last year as Travelling Secretary for the Student Christian Associations of Canada. This year he came to us in a new capacity. The Associations of Canada have recently been reorganized, and are now under the supervision of a central committee known as the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada. Mr. Bishop has been made the General Secretary of this council, and those of us who have had the pleasure of meeting him feel that we know of none other more deserving of, or better suited for, this office.

Mr. Bishop addressed the Sunday morning meeting on the subject of "Leadership." He emphasized the great need for leaders. The multitude stands like sheep, idle, mute, waiting to be led. How great then is the responsibility resting on each one of us not only to lead, but to lead along the upward path. There is no argument in the statement that we cannot all be leaders, because the field is wide, white unto harvest, waiting for the labourers. The true leader is he who is able to see and willing to grasp all opportunities for service, whether in the palace or in the hovel.

To us as college men the world looks more especially for its leaders, and this is natural, Mr. Bishop pointed out. For one reason, we have been given more than other men and therefore we owe

more; we have received superior training, we have been entrusted with the five talents and we are expected to return at least five more. Besides the debt is inestimable which we owe the Society which not only makes possible the erection and maintenance of universities, but enables us to spend several years of economic unproductiveness while engaged in our studies.

MR. ROBERTSON'S VISIT.

At our first meeting this term we were addressed by Mr. H. D. Robertson. Mr. Robertson is a graduate of Toronto University and for several years has been engaged in educational work in West China. He is at present home on furlough and is Mr. Bishop's successor as Secretary of Student Associations under the supervision of the National Council.

Mr. Robertson hopes soon to return to the Orient and resume his useful work among the natives.

In his address he outlined the work of the Student Associations from their inception to the present day. He spoke also of the newly organized National Council in Canada. Special emphasis was laid in this address on the work of Young Men's Christian Associations in the foreign field. "The foreign secretaries," said Mr. Robertson, "are doing magnificent work in non-Christian countries in teaching men higher ideals and a nobler conception of life. There is a great need for workers on the foreign field; at home the workers are forthcoming, but the funds for their support are not."

THE PETERBOROUGH CONFERENCE.

To the Third Missionary Conference of the Colleges of Ontario and Quebec, held in Peterborough, Ont., our associations sent two representatives, Messrs. E. M. Ricker and H. J. M. Fiske, who brought back full reports of the work done, and glowing accounts of the trip, and of the kind hospitality of the people of that city.

The objects of the conference were to make the Missionary Propaganda large enough to attract the interest of all classes of college students, to encourage the study of missions more especially in relation to the political, economic and social movements of the non-civilized countries, to strengthen and

deepen the missionary work now carried on in the various institutions, of which 33 were represented by 425 delegates.

Among the speakers were President Falconer, and Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, men of broad experience and large vision, whose inspiring addresses, along with meeting with so many students, rendered attendance a very great privilege.

Peterborough is a city of churches, having 17 to its population of 18,000. Schools are also conspicuous, but the city is best known for its Breakfast Foods and its wonderful Lift-lock, a great engineering feat performed by a McGill graduate.



Y. M. C. A. Committee.

Leaders in College Activities.

Miss Mattie I. Taylor, the new president of the Court of Honour, was born at Cowansville, Que. She was educated at Cowansville and at Huntingdon Academies, then came to Macdonald College in 1910-11, when she received her elementary diploma. After teaching for a year near her home town, she could not resist the charms of her Alma Mater, and



Miss M. Taylor.

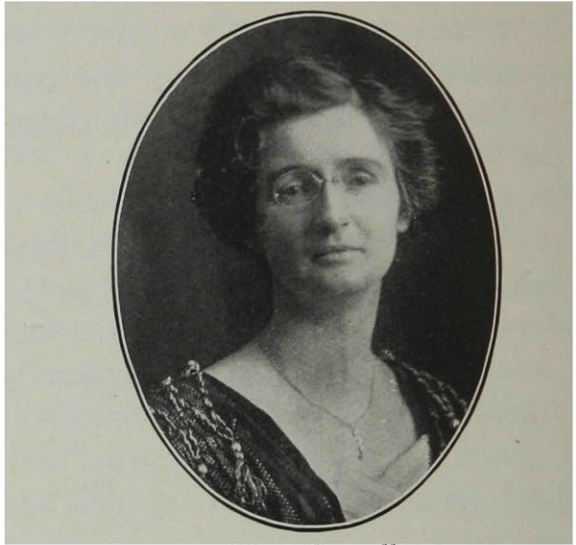
so returned this year to take the course leading to a teacher's model diploma.

By her buoyant and attractive disposition, Miss Taylor has won the love and respect of the entire student body. We wish her every success in her new position, and feel sure of good order and wise government during our coming term.

Mrs. Crowell was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia. She was educated at Mount Alison Ladies' College, Sackville, New Brunswick, where she graduated and took her M. L. A. degree.

She came to Macdonald in 1911 and she had the distinction of leading her class in Household Science. In her second year she was elected president of the Court of Honour, a position by no

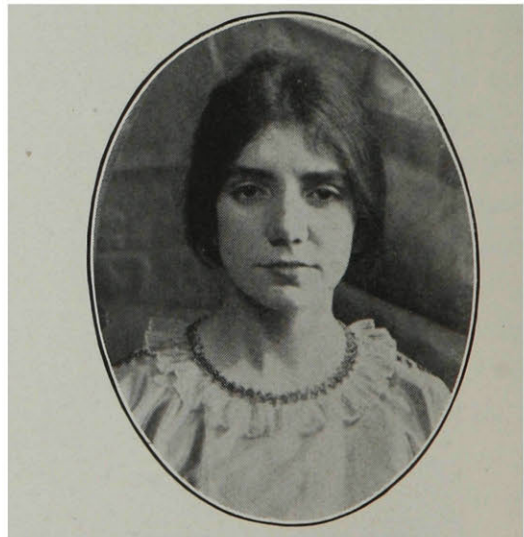
means easy to fill. She ruled with firmness and kindness, and successfully overcame the difficulties which came up



Mrs. Crowell.

during her term. We heartily congratulate her on the way she overcame them. With her tact and kindly manner we feel sure that her efforts will be crowned with success in whatever position she may be called upon to fill.

Miss Bessie G. Reichling, the president of the Girls' Athletic Association, hails from Montreal. After being educat-

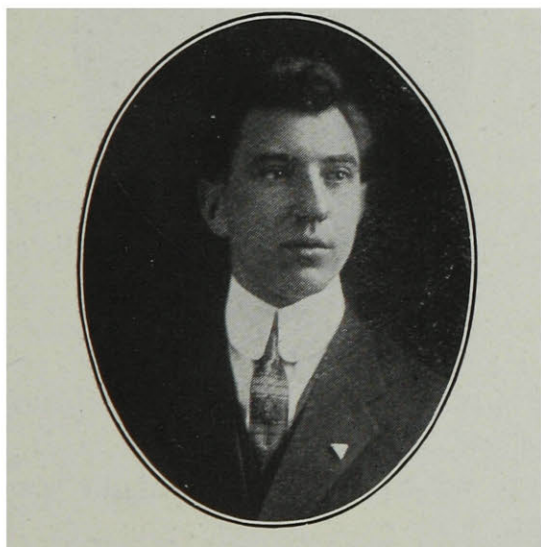


Miss B. Reichling.

ed at the Commercial and Technical High School there, she came to Macdonald for the two years course leading to the teacher's model diploma.

Miss Reichling's bright and energetic disposition won the admiration of all her fellow students and led to her unanimous election as Athletic President. "Betty" is an all round sport, taking great interest in both basketball and baseball, but after scoring so well in team work last year, made basketball her hobby. She does not excel in sport alone, for she is also a member of the College Orchestra, and has proved herself a talented musician.

A. C. Gorham, otherwise known as "Sandy" first appeared on the scene of action in St. John, N. B., where he received his early training and education. He entered Macdonald with Class '13 in 1909 and has always proved himself equal to any occasion. He is one of the strong men of his year, both physically



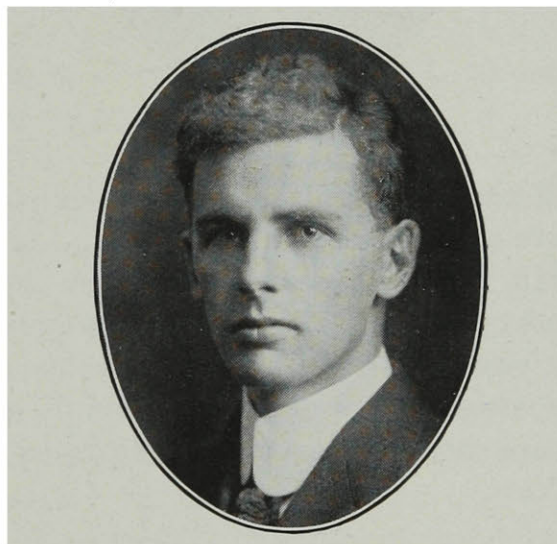
A. C. Gorham.

and mentally, while as a "funny" man he has no equal. He has all along taken a keen interest in college activities serving on various year and other committees. Last year too he was Business Manager of the College Magazine. Literary Society work has, however, demanded the greatest share of his attention. In his third year he became president of class '13 Literary Society and secretary-treasurer of the Mac-

donald Literary Society, while this year he has attained to the presidency of the latter, a position in which he displays considerable ability and tact. "Sandy" is a hustler, and we predict great things for him.

William D. Ford, or "Curly" as he is better known, hails from Portneuf, Que.

He spent the early part of his life around the woods and lumber camps of that vicinity. The urgent call for scientific agriculture brought him to Macdonald College in the fall of 1909 where he joined the happy band of class '13. "Curly" has many friends in college, especially those from across the

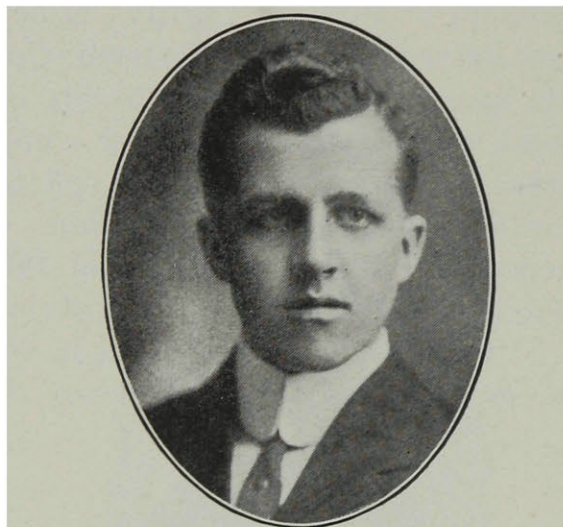


W. D. Ford.

campus. He is a diligent and conscientious worker, having held several important positions during his college career, amongst those being the presidency of the Y. M. C. A. He is a true lover of good stock, being a member of the champion judging team at Chicago in 1911. We expect the Y. M. C. A. to prosper under his guidance.

George Muir, the new president of the Athletic Club, needs no introduction to our readers, as he has already appeared in the last issue as president of the Junior Year.

Since entering college Muir has always taken a keen interest in sports; in 1911 he was a member of the crack track team of the Sophs, and also made a creditable showing both at the McGill and the Intercollegiate sports. He is also an enthusiastic indoor baseball and basket-



G. Muir.

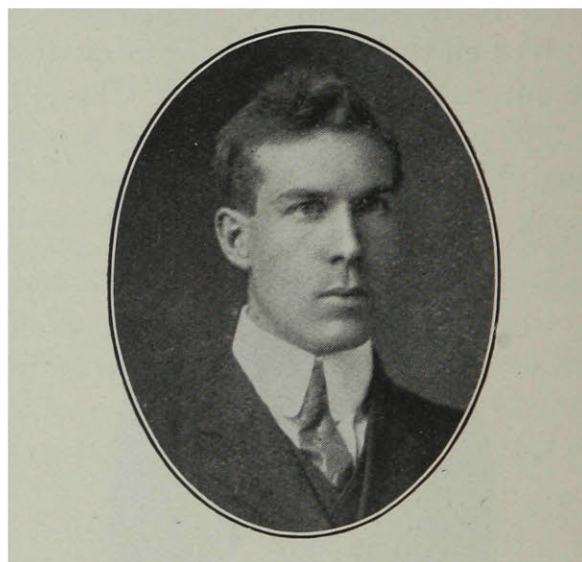
ball player, while the rink also gets its share of his attention.

His athletic prowess together with the experience gained as vice-president last year, make Muir highly qualified for the position of president of the club, and we are sure his efforts will be crowned by success.

Ben. Richardson, Chairman of the Residence Committee, hails from Nova Scotia, Nappan having the honour of being called his birthplace.

A more congenial person we have never met; his heart in his hand, and he extends it to you often. Always the same happy expression which is often wrought into a smile of affability; not a stoic, but he meets the difficulties with a calmness for which we envy him. Firm, but his judgment is tempered with mercy, and the discretion of a wise father. All these qualities are "Ben's," and are what make him so eligible for chairman of our Residence Committee.

He is also president of the Horticultural Club and has had much practical experience in his special line. The



Ben. Richardson.

future holds a wealth of possibilities for him, and that community is most fortunate which has him to labour among them.

Faculty Items.



WE have to note one change in the personnel of the teaching staff, which took effect at the close of 1912. Mr. W. J. Reid, B.S.A., Assistant in Animal Husbandry, has been appointed Instructor in Animal Husbandry for the Province of Prince Edward Island.

A farewell dinner was given by some of Mr. Reid's friends at which fifteen couples partook of delicious viands prepared and served by the students in Household Science.

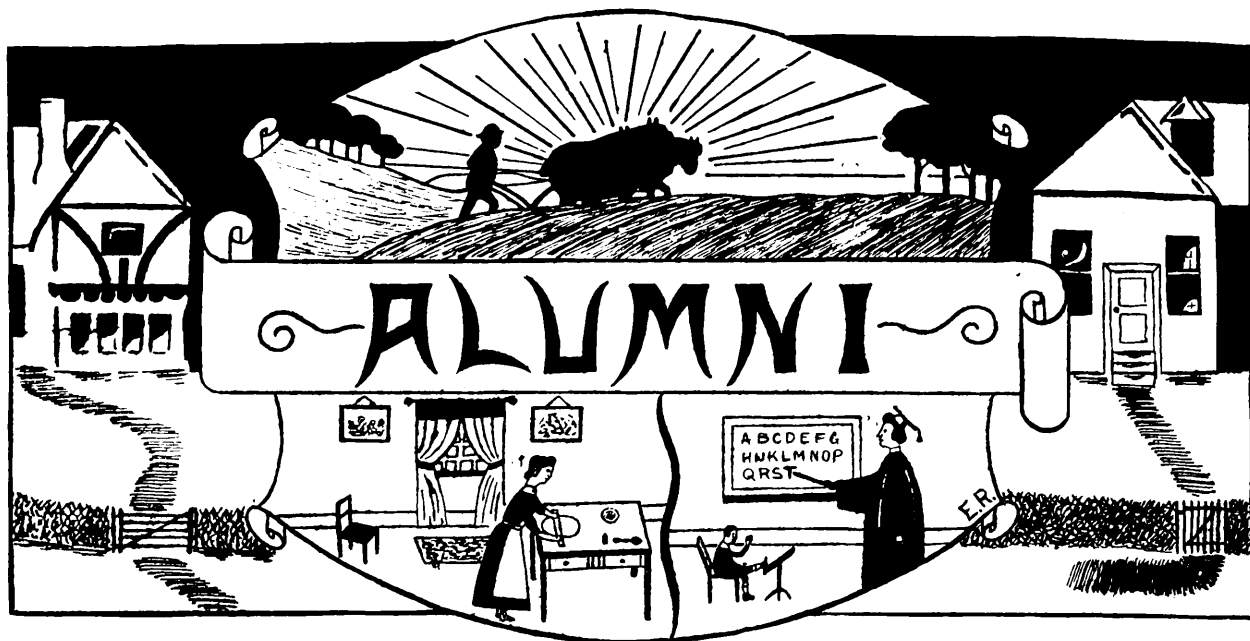
Mr. A. A. McMillan, B.S.A., of Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed to the Animal Husbandry Department. Mr. McMillan graduated a year ago and has been located at Port Hope as District Representative for the Ontario Government. His home is in Dutton, Elgin County.

The Staff and many friends of Miss McNaughton, whose engagement to Mr. S. M. Fiske, B.S.A., has just been announced, wish to extend to her their hearty wishes as well as congratulations to Mr. Fiske, whose gain will mean a great loss for Macdonald College, for Miss McNaughton has been connected with the College as student and later as dietician ever since its inception.

The Macdonald College Club has had two meetings, which in character have fully justified the object and aim of the Club as outlined by the President in the last issue of the Magazine. The first was a Japanese evening at which Mrs. Nichols of Montreal gave a talk on "Family and Social Life in Japan." Arranged on tables were many beautiful pieces of Japanese Art in lacquer, Cloisonne, prints, embroidery, etc. The other was a social evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Lynde, at which ingenious devices were contrived to promote conversation and sociability.

The Snowshoe Club has been re-organized with the following officers: Honorary President, Mrs. Harrison; Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. Lochhead; President, Dr. Snell; Vice-President, Miss Sinclair; Treasurer, Mr. Clement; Committee, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Kruse, Miss McFarlane and Mr. Summerby.

Miss McGill, daughter of Col. McGill, Kingston, has been appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Women's Residence. Miss McGill comes highly recommended from Havergal Hall, a Ladies' College in Toronto, Ont., where she held the position of Duty Mistress.



R. E. HUSK, MISS K. PORTER, MISS M. ANDREWS, EDITORS.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Miss Patience W. Scott, '08, is studying French in Paris.

Miss Jean MacLeod, '10, Charlottetown, P.E.I., is teaching Domestic Science in public schools in Vancouver, B.C.

Misses Dorothy and Louise Lyall, '12 (Autumn Short Course), leave in February for an automobile tour in Europe.

Miss Jean MacIntosh, '12, who left last year owing to illness, has returned to complete her course in Household Science.

We take pleasure in announcing the engagement of Miss Charlotte Hemming to Mr. R. Innes, B.S.A., of Toronto. Both of these parties are popular graduates of Macdonald.

Miss Margaret A. Stewart, '09, who has been a teacher in the Calgary Public Schools, has accepted an appointment by the Department of Education as Supervisor of Household Science at Camrose.

Miss Jane A. Fraser, '12, who owing to her mother's illness was obliged to discontinue the work here last Xmas, has returned to complete her course. The members of Class '13 bid her a hearty welcome.

The marriage of Miss Bertha A. Read, '10, took place on Dec. 23rd, 1912, to Mr. Andrew Crawford, of Edmonton, Alberta. Miss Read visited Macdonald on her way to the west.

Miss Stewart is excellently qualified for the position which will afford her a very wide field for usefulness. She has been an active and valuable member of the Women's Clubs in this city and has been a consistent advocate of pure food reforms. As convener of the pure food committee of the Women's Canadian Club, Miss Stewart was largely instrumental in securing the present city bye-laws, providing for the wrapping of bread, the protection of food from contamination by exposure and the bottling of milk. While on that committee she made a careful investigation into local conditions and prepared a report, which was later used by the Women's Canadian Club to

draw the attention of the Council to the need of these reforms.

She was also a valued member of the Calgary Women's Press Club and is keenly interested in the Business Women's Club recently organized.

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Miss Carrie Nelson, '09, is teaching in her home school at Sorel.

Miss A. B. Robb, '09, is principal of the school at Fort Coulonge, Que.

Miss Nellie Gilbert, Class '09, is teaching in Earl Grey School.

Miss Annie McConnell, Elem. '12, is teaching in Aylmer East, Que.

Miss Winnie Miller is teaching in South Durham, Que.

Miss Gladys Neil, Class '10, is teaching in Outremont.

Miss Marjory Grant is teaching in the Alexandra School, Montreal.

Miss Clara Banford is staying at her home in Lachute.

Miss Harriett Moss is teaching in the Aberdeen School, Montreal.

Miss Jessie McLean, Class '10, is teaching in Lake Megantic Model School

Mr. J. R. Calder, '10, is principal of Three Rivers Academy.

Miss B. H. Reynolds, Class '08, and Miss J. Vipond, are both teaching in Aylmer.

Misses Leah and Maria Larmer and Miss M. Doak paid their Alma Mater a short visit in January.

On January 23rd Miss Bertha Reed, Class '11, was married to Mr. Andrew Crawford, of Edmonton, Alta.

Miss Agnes Reynolds, Class '09, was married in August, 1911, to Mr. L. J. Bell, of Frelighsburg, Que.

Miss K. Yeats, Miss L. Bullock, of Class '11, and Mr. W. Lamb, Class '12, are teaching in Fairmount School, Montreal.

Miss Grace O'Dell, Miss M. Idler, and Miss Irene Riddell, Class '12, are teaching in the Mount Royal School, Montreal.

Miss Ethel Hodgson, Miss Alice O'Brien and Mr. Nicholas, of Class '12, and Miss Mary Colette, Class '11, are teaching in the Sarah Maxwell School, Montreal.

AGRICULTURE.

Morley E. Honey, '14, is farming at Abbotsford, Que.

Wm. Ogilvie's present address is 674, 22nd Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

Stanley E. Calhoun, '13, is travelling for the Wm. Davies Co., Montreal.

Arthur R. Montgomery, '14, is leading a quiet life at his home in New Richmond, Que.

Ralph R. Heustis, '13, is sustaining "a bright and shining reputation" on the Industrial Farm at Red Deer, Alta.

R. John Westgate, '14, is farming at East Angus, Que. He spends his surplus energy in looking after a sawmill.

M. A. McCoy, '13, is very busy farming with his brother at Barnston, Que. We expect him to visit us this winter.

Byron W. Brown, '14, is at present attending a business college in Illinois, and intends returning to the "College" in the Spring to finish his course.

Class '14 were much pleased to have a visit from their old classmates, S. N. Oughtred and Wm. Rodden, Jr. "Oughty" and "Bill" report everything flourishing on their farms in the West.

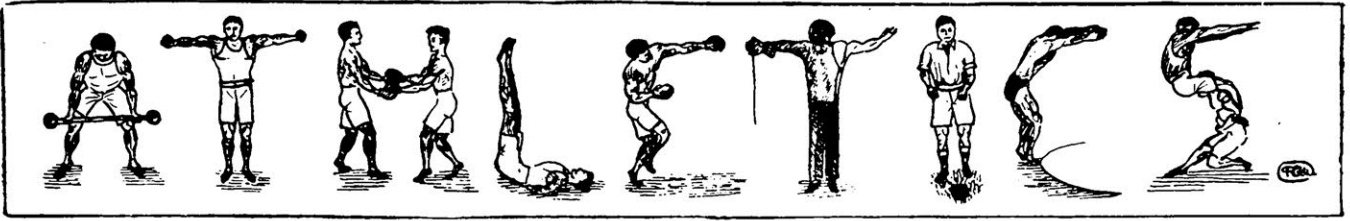
Mr. Ernest Rhoades, who has been engaged in making charts and drawings at the College until recently, is now on the staff of the Montreal Weekly Star as assistant agricultural editor. No doubt he will have an opportunity of making use of his editorial and artistic inclinations to advantage in his new sphere of activity.

It is with pleasure that we record the first marriage of a Macdonald College Agricultural graduate with a B.S.A. degree. On Jan. 8th, 1913, Miss Elizabeth Bonnie Brittain was married to Mr. J. M. Robinson, B.S.A., of Kentville, Nova Scotia. Miss Brittain is a graduate of Macdonald Teachers, '11, and Mr. Robinson is a graduate of Agriculture, '12. The happy couple will reside in Kentville, N.S., where Mr. Robinson is Assistant Horticulturist on the Experimental Farm. We extend to them our hearty congratulations and good wishes for a long and successful happy life.

Mr. W. J. Reid, B.S.A., of Class '11, has taken up work in Prince Edward Island as Instructor in Live Stock and Dairying for that province. The success with which "Bill" has filled the position of assistant in Animal Husbandry at Macdonald during the past year will, we feel confident, follow him in this new position.

The departure of Mr. Reid from the vicinity of Ste. Anne has made it necessary that a new General Secretary to the Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association be appointed and Mr. R. Summerby has been appointed to fill this office.

Mr. R. Innes, of Agriculture, '11, has announced his intention of living alone no longer and purposes to continue life, after the early summer of 1913, along with a helpmate. His happy choice is Miss Charlotte Hemming of Ottawa, and a very popular Macdonald girl of Science, '11. While at college "Bob," although he could not be called a "fusser," yet showed that he had acquired a cultivated taste for the fair sex, but at that time the symptoms of "matrimonitis" had not sufficiently developed to make possible a thorough diagnosis of his case. We are glad, however, to see that he has made real progress along other lines than the business in which he is engaged, and assure him that he has our congratulations and best wishes for future welfare and happiness.



G. W. MUIR, EDITOR.



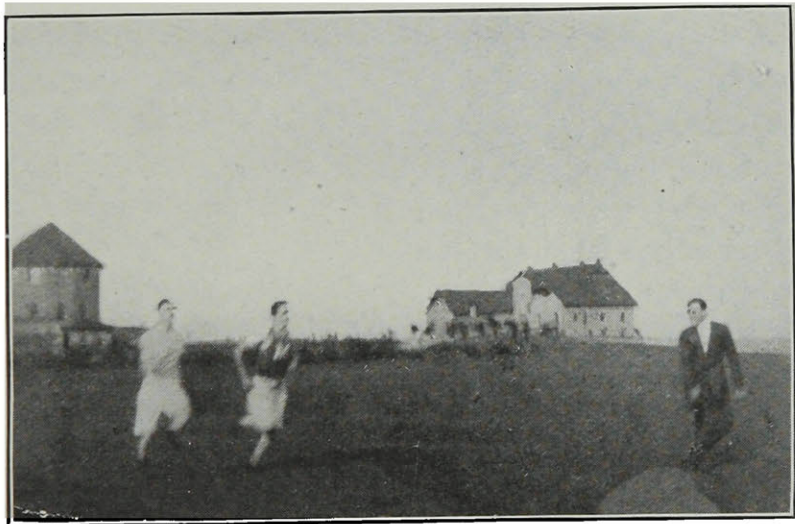
THE Macdonald College Athletic Association held its annual meeting for the election of officers and for the receiving of reports of the year's work on January 5th last.

The balloting for officers resulted as follows:—

Hon. President, Dr. Harrison; Hon. Vice-President, Mr. Clement; Hon. Members, Prof. Barton, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Todd, Dr. Walker, Messrs. Cutler,

individual championship for outdoor sports on our last Field Day, he took much interest in the Association, and though his tenure of office was short, the Association prospered both financially and in the athletic field under his guidance. It was largely to his untiring efforts coupled with those of his able secretary, Mr. Fiske, that the unusual success of our last Field Day was due.

The President-elect, Mr. G. W. Muir,



A Close Finish on Field Day.

Vanderleck, Summerby, Ness, Powter and Doig.

President, G. W. Muir, '14; Vice-President, E. M. Ricker, '15; Secretary, H. I. Evans, '15; Treasurer, H. J. M. Fiske, '14; Committee, Emberly and Cooke, '13; Wilcox and Roy, '14; Walker and Sutton, '15; Smith and Jacks, '16.

In the retirement of Mr. Kenneth King, the Athletic Association loses a popular and efficient officer. Himself a prominent athlete, having won the

needs no introduction here, for since entering College he has taken a more or less prominent part in both indoor and field athletics, and being for the last year a member of the committee he should be thoroughly qualified for this higher office.

In order to facilitate the raising of funds to help finance the trip to Guelph the Athletic Association has thought it advisable to conduct a minstrel show, the proceeds to be used for the purpose named. A committee of three

students, Messrs. Gibson, Gorham and Schafheitlin, working with Mr. Stevens who has kindly consented to be leader, have charge of the arrangements. It is expected that it will be held on February 8th. Let us hope that it will meet with the success that has followed other athletic projects of this and other years.

BASKETBALL.

This fast and exciting indoor winter game is enjoying its usual popularity at Macdonald this year, as is evidenced by the large and boisterous crowds that have been present to see the games that have been played in the men's gymnasium. Several of last year's team are still at the game and good material has been found amongst the newcomers, so we may rest assured as to the probable outcome of our Basketball season. Mr. Ness has been chosen Manager of the team, with Mr. Walker as captain, and through their united efforts our team has been entered in the Y.M.C.A. Intermediate Provincial League. This league is divided into two sections, our team being entered in section B, which includes Sherbrooke, North End Y. M. C. A., McGill and Macdonald, the first game being played at Macdonald on Saturday, January the 11th. This game was looked forward to with great interest and the spectators were not disappointed. During the first half the home team showed considerable nervousness and lacked their usually snappy passing but, nevertheless, it ended 18-11 in our favor. The second half found them back in their old form showing superior combination and shooting ability to the Sherbrooke aggregation, who seemed to have had hard luck in shooting and were, no doubt, at a disadvantage being on a strange floor.

The final score stood 51-20 in our favor. H. Millar scored most of the points for the visitors and Hyndman for Macdonald with Wilcox a close second.

A few other games were played earlier in the season in which our team was very successful. They were all played on the home floor, the dates and scores being as follows:—

Nov. 9th—North End Y.M.C.A. vs Macdonald, won by North End, score 24-21.

Nov. 23rd—St. Patrick's vs Macdonald, won by Macdonald, score 48-9.

Nov. 30th—M.A.A.A. vs Macdonald, won by M.A.A.A., score 39-36.

Dec. 13th—Stanstead vs Macdonald, won by Macdonald, score 32-26.

The following has been the line up of the team so far:—

Forwards	{ Wilcox Hyndman
Centre	Evans
Guards	{ Walker (Capt.) Schafheitlin

INDOOR BASEBALL.

We feel sure that a good baseball team will uphold the Macdonald colours again this year from the present outlook. Six teams were selected from the candidates for the College team and a schedule of games arranged. The games were played after study hour, Monday and Friday evenings, and were all closely contested, the Wooden-legs winning the championship. The best players from this league were selected and are now being developed by our popular coach, Mr. Bob Summerby, with the assistance of our equally popular captain, Mr. Ricker. Owing to the inability to get outside teams to play against, the Bachelors' Club have organized a team and have

arranged a series of games with the College team. The first game resulted in a victory for the students, 23-22.

INTER-CLASS GAMES.

These games are a source of much interest not only to the boys but also to our friends across the campus, and prove a medium whereby many boxes of fudge and chocolates change hands. There is always a keen spirit of rivalry shown throughout the games causing them to be exciting and well contested to the finish. It is early yet to predict the winners of this league, but from the present standing and a sizing up of the respective teams it is likely the lot will lie between the Juniors and Sophomores. It was unfortunate that the date on which these games were played, the Wednesday night of each week, conflicted with an important arrangement in the Girls' gymnasium, so that many of them could not attend the matches, but it is hoped that the dates will be more satisfactorily arranged this term. Four of the scheduled games have been played and the following are the results:—

Seniors vs Sophomores, Baseball.
Won by Sophomores, 24-10.

Juniors vs Freshmen, Baseball. Won
by Freshmen, 30-18.

Seniors vs Sophomores, Basketball.
Won by Sophomores, 14-8.

Juniors vs Freshmen, Basketball.
Won by Juniors, 30-16.

THE RINK.

Once again, we find ourselves in the midst of the most pleasing of winter pastimes, namely, skating. Before the Christmas holidays the rink committee was appointed. It consists of the following men:—H. Roy, Manager, and a representative from each year in Agri-

culture; Wm. Ford, '13; R. E. Husk, '14; A. G. Taylor, '15 (Sec. Treas.), and D. D. McDiarmid, '16. Accommodation for the men students has been greatly improved by the erection of a new and spacious change house, similar to the one now used by the ladies. The addition of more lights and the present arrangement of the light reflectors add greatly to the enjoyment and comfort of all. With favorable weather and the support of all the students, the rink management look forward to the most successful year in the history of the College rink. Credit must be given to the manager whose untiring efforts for the pleasure and comfort of all seem to have no limit.

HOCKEY.

As usual, Macdonald has a strong team to represent her in this most favoured of all Canadian winter games, but they have been unfortunate in not having any ice to practice on before the beginning of this term, with the result that very little playing has been done as yet. Quite a number of new men have turned up so that competition for places on the first team is likely to be pretty keen. Mr. Clement will act as Manager, and "Billy" Middleton, a player whom some of the older students will remember as having figured quite prominently on the team two years ago, has been chosen as captain.

With these two able men to lead them and a fair share of suitable weather to enable them to practice, our team should be in good shape to meet all comers, not excepting our friends from O.A.C., whom we are to meet to play a series of games on the 14th and 15th of February next.

G. W. M., '14.

Girls' Athletics.

MISS B. REYNOLDS, EDITOR.



THE Christmas holidays are over, and once again we turn our attention to the studies and sports of our college. It is with great delight that we welcome this cold weather, after having had our vacation, to a certain extent, spoiled by the

for hockey, which we hope will be a success.

Although outdoor sports are now having sway, basket-ball and base-ball have not been forgotten. An extremely exciting game of basket-ball was held before Christmas between the Elements and Models. After a hard struggle,



Girls' Athletic Association Committee.

past rainy weather; but now, we hope to enjoy every spare minute in some kind of outdoor sport—either skating, ski-ing, snow-shoeing or walking. The rink, as usual, we feel assured, will be as well patronized as in past years; and besides ordinary skating, two periods out of the week have been reserved

during which the score was kept very even, the course of the game turned in favour of the Models, and there was wild cheering when the time was up and the results announced—15 to 11. While the game was in progress, the girls cheered on the players by various songs and yells, which were taken up

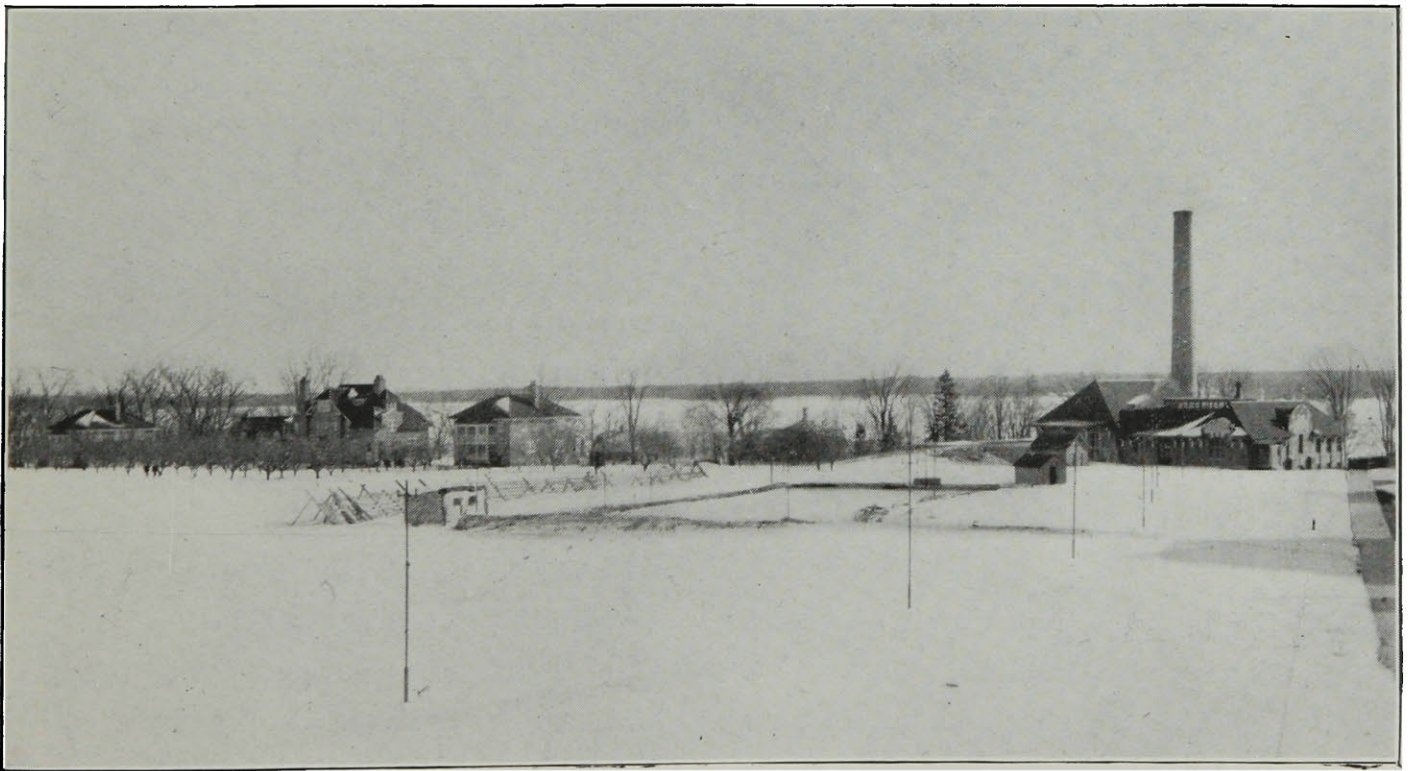
and re-echoed throughout the gymnasium. Another attractive feature was the uniformity in dress of the two score-keepers whose white costumes and red striped blazers lent a touch of color to the gymnasium. This match proved to be equally exciting as the inter-collegiate matches which have been played here in other years.

Owing to a misprint in the last issue the names of the baseball and basketball managers were reversed. The baseball manager is Miss Sibyl Runk, and the basketball manager, Miss Amy Moore, who was elected owing to the resignation of Miss Vivian Travers. Under these two managers different matches are being arranged for, which

will probably have been played when this Magazine next appears.

Another interesting feature was a physical culture exhibition given by the senior teachers. Those exercises performed on the balancing boards deserve special attention, and also the marching, which was indeed a credit both to the girls and also to their worthy instructor. The excellent work done by these girls was much appreciated by the members of the staff, the short course, and the girls themselves.

During the next few weeks we expect to have many different matches, both of baseball and basketball, and also hockey; though, for the past season there have not been as many matches as we had anticipated.



The Rink.



CHAS. RUSSELL, MISS MACPHERSON, HUMORISTS.

THE EMIGRANT.

My name is Reginald D'Arcy. My
governor's an Earl.

I'm an Eton man, an Oxford man,
fresh from London's whirl.
To this beastly rotten country, beastly
rotten, yes I say,
By force of circumstances I have
had to make my way.

You know, it wasn't my fault. It's a
Bally shame, you know,
For the governor to get huffy over
five thousand quid, or so.
A fellah has to live, Bah Jove, and all
that kind of rot,
Now how could I possibly do it under
five thousand? Eh what!

Well, heah I am, bah Jove, I'm heah.
Oh yes, oh blast me, yes,
To engage in gentlemanly farming
is my ideah just more or less.
I'll buy a thousand acres or so, engage
a man or two,
And ride around on a hunter and tell
them what to do.

Is my outfit all complete? you ask.
Deah me, now how absurd,
Why, I've a separate gun for jolly
well every different bird,
I was the deadliest shot in Britain, oh,
a devil of a shot,
When it comes to slaying buffalo I'll
be right there on the spot.

The lingo of this country appals me;
appals me, yes it does.
To my sensitive auditory organs it's
naught but a nasal buzz.
What in the deuce are "Yonkers?"
What do they mean by "cinch"?
Oh, my brain is slowly going; slowly
going inch by inch.

In Montreal I've lived three days; this
country is really frightful,
The Canadian manners you really
can't, no you really can't call
delightful,
For as I meander down the street, I
might be a perfect ass,
The way the girls giggle is silly, yes,
silly, whenever they see me pass.

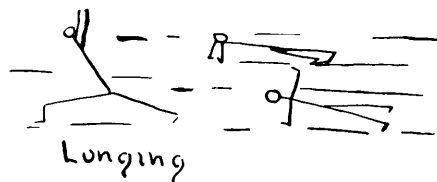
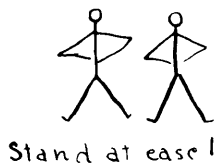
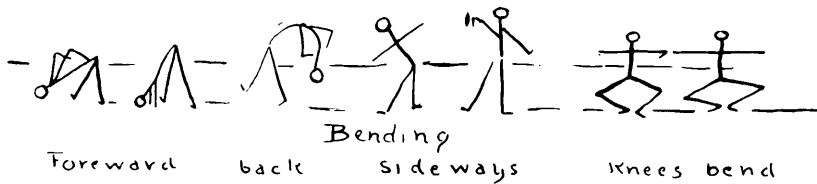
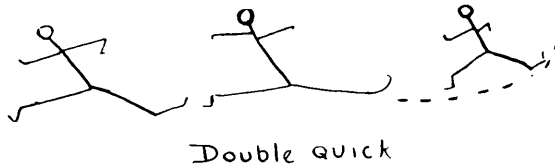
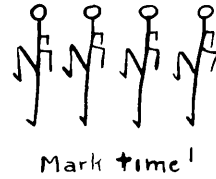
L'ENVOI.

I've been here a week and a day,
And this is no place for little Willie,
So I'll pawn my Colonial outfit,
And hike me back to Piccadilly.

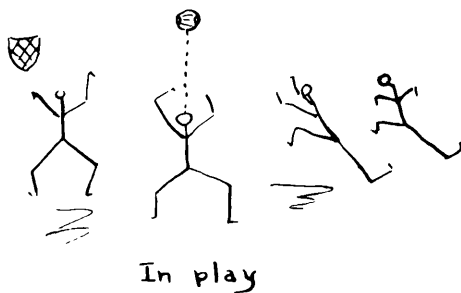
* * *

"Please give me two pounds of
paralyzed sugar, two cans of con-
demned milk, a bag of fresh salt, a
pound of desecrated codfish, and a
package of macaroni seed."

* * *



Basket - Ball



Features of the Girls' Gymnasium.

HARD ON THE CLERK.

The Science girl running the apart-
ment was down in the village with her
list, and rather astonished one of the
clerks by the following order.

AN ALLEGED PRODUCT OF THE DAY
SCHOOL.

Liza Grape men allry mindus,
Weaken make Eliza Blime,
Andy Parting Lee B. Hindus,
Footbrin Johnny Sands a time.

Irate Farmer (to Innocent Bystander)
 "Why didn't you drive that cow out
 of my garden?"

I.B.—"What was the use? The
 garden was in the cow."

* * *

He stole a kiss, then gave it back,
 'Twas in the sheltering woods,
 She, too, was guilty for, alack,
 Receiving stolen goods.

* * *

WE WONDER WHAT HAPPENED.

Student:—"I think that the *Herpeto-*
monas furunculosa must be of French
 origin, Professor."

Prof.:—"Why?"

Student:—"Because it's a parasite."

* * *

THE INVENTRESS.

A Science girl was showing
 Some cake that she had made
 To some Agricultural students,
 Who, with great foresight and pru-
 dence,
 Its merits gently weighed.

Said one, "This cake is lovely."
 Another said, "How soft."
 Another weighed it in his hand,
 And then remarked in tones quite
 bland,
 "So light," and then he coughed.

The Science girl looked on it,
 And then demurely said,
 "I'm glad you think it soft and light,
 Because, you see I made it quite
 Out of my own head."

* * *

Sweet little Emily Rose
 Was tired and about to repose,
 But her brother named Clair
 Put a tack in her chair—AND,
 Sweet little Emily rose.

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS.

Professor (in Chemistry class):—
 "What colour is white lead?"

Student:—"White, sir."

Professor:—"What makes you think
 so?"

Student:—"Why, its name says so."

Professor:—"Didn't you ever hear
 of a green blackberry?"

* * *

A curling iron;
 A cunning curl;
 A powder box;
 A pretty girl;
 A little rain;
 Away it goes;
 A homely girl;
 A freckled nose.

* * *

Sarah, with little sister Eva and Mr.
 Hopkins, sitting in a cosy corner.

Papa (putting head through curtains):
 —"Pleasant conversation, girls?"

Sarah:—"Yes, we were talking about
 our kith and kin, weren't we, Eva?"

Eva (lithping):—"Oh, yeth. Mr.
 Hopkins saith, 'May I have a kith,'
 and Thara thaid, 'You kin.'"

* * *

Mary had a little ham
 (So the story read),
 It went with her to school one day,
 Surrounded by some bread.

* * *

The train started with a jerk and
 proceeded haltingly out of the G. T.
 station. It gradually decreased its
 speed until it was hard for the occu-
 pants of the train to tell, with any
 degree of exactitude, in which direction
 they were going. Two college boys
 then approached the conductor and
 the following conversation ensued.

"How long have you worked on this
 railroad, conductor?"

"Twenty-five years next May, boys."

"Is this your second trip?"

A TALE OF NINE.

Nine little maids on the topmost floor,
In a big, big room and a great uproar,
The Hooligans are a jolly crowd,
And laugh and sing and talk quite loud.

"Ma" Hooligan is on the spot,
To quiet them when things get hot.
First there is "Peanut"—Pickled?—
Not all.

She only eats pickles to keep herself small.
Then pert "Little Pig" with a will of her own,
Who never will leave her "dream"
——alone.

Now, who comes next in this merry ditty?
The tall, slim girl by the name of "Mitty."

She is very much like that famous Miss Perkins,
Because she's so very fond of sweet gherkins.

"Tubby," you know, has left them of late,
And all of the eight bewail her fate.

Then comes "John" and fat little "Fluff,"

The first is a terror, the second a muff.

"Fluff" is sometimes a flapper and also a bother,

While "John" merely dances and says, "Well, ra-ther."

"Billy" and "Jerry," those reputable twins,

Who can never be made to regret their sins,

They are the Hooligans' cousins, you know,

And have their own home just down below.

By their last name, "Hinty," they seldom are known,

For "Jerry" 's a nickname and "Fether" 's her own.

This intimate history now we will end,
Hoping it won't this family offend.

And you, kind friends, please pick them out,

You know them all without a doubt.





Forest Tree Spraying at 300 lbs Pump Pressure.